The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII....NO. 2358. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE BOSTON TRAGEDY,

Trial of Dr. Robert W. Stickles for the Murder of Philip Barton Key.

OPENING OF THE DEFENCE.

ARGUMENT OF JOHN GRAHAM.

Unusual Excitement at Washington.

SIXTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 9.

The proceedings upon the Court-room this morning were very great, and there was intense anxiety to hear the theory of Mr. Graham, who has been retained by Mr. Stickles, who, having temporarily resigned the position of District-Attorney, gladly returned to that office when he was called to the defence, however, by electing a large part of Mr. Barton Key's friends. Mr. Graham commenced for defence, with a pile of manuscript before him. Many new faces from New-York were to be seen in the Court-room.

The Court opened the following remarkable features in the conduct of the prosecution:

First—Attempting to quash the evidence, in stopping a witness while on the stand.

Mr. Graham held that the great question was the condition of the mind of the man who drew the pistol of his marriage bed, and extend back a lengthy condition of malice to show absence of malice in the transaction under investigation. He stated four general propositions: First, that human laws do not protect all human rights; second, that divine laws do protect certain rights, and these laws need not be enacted to give them vitality; third, that divine laws do not make it a crime to endorse them; fourth, the reason and meaning of the old rule that made it justifiable homicide by a husband in discovering a man in the act of adultery with his wife, punishable as a simple manslaughter, and not as a murder.

Should this three are such questions for the consideration of the Court and Jury, viz:

First—How far the Government is bound to make out a case by facts, and not to rely on generalities.

Second—How far the old rule of presumed malice is to be sustained.

Third—How far the old rule would be applied in a case of adultery.

Fourth—The reason or principle of the old rule.

Fifth—The effect of the old rule.

Sixth—How far the provocation affected the mind of the accused.

Seventh—Whether there was sufficient time for passions to cool.

He argued that the prosecution must show affirmatively the sound mind of the prisoner, and cited the highest legal authorities of New-York in support of the proposition, a case having been reversed by the Supreme Court on account of the State not having proven the soundness of mind, and the prosecution have failed to prove this fact respecting Stickles.

Mr. Graham claimed the acquittal of the prisoner on the evidence as submitted by the Government. He also contended that the truth of a declaration drawn out by the Government stands as a fact, until disproved by other evidence. The Government proved that Stickles said "Key had defiled his bed," and this proves the fact of adultery; yet, he added, the defence will nevertheless put the adultery before the Jury in all its hideous disgusting details.

He proceeded to discuss the heinousness of the crime of adultery, holding that it was not necessary to justify a man in killing the adulterer that he should catch the offender in the act, but only that he should have in view the truth as to leave no doubt of his guilt. [Here Mr. G.'s energy had not prevented you to the intensity of your voice, it is proof conclusive that you were actuated rather by passion than an object to protect your own home.

Mr. Graham read from the Bible a copious collection of passages to show that, by divine law, adultery is punishable by death, and that both in olden and in modern times it is perfectly justifiable to kill the man who has been guilty of it. He also cited illustrations from the common law, and then entered upon the discussion of his fourth point, viz: The reason and meaning of the old rule that made homicide occasioned by a husband on discovering a man in the act of adultery with his wife punishable as simple manslaughter and not as murder. Now, (said the counsel,) did this rule, which made the killing a mere formal offence, apply only to the case of a husband who had detected the parties in the very act of adulterous intercourse? or did it not apply as well to the case in which the husband discovered irrefutable proof of such an act having been committed? If the law required that the husband should wait until he detected the adulterers in the consummation of the act, that he might never make such a discovery. If he caught the offender coming out of his wife's bed, would he have a right to kill him? The rule which withheld the homicide from murder to manslaughter, when the killing was committed under the provocation produced by discovering his wife in the act of adultery, was a figurative rule; for if a man had not the right to arrange himself till he actually discovered the adulterers in the act, he virtually had no such right at all. The conviction of the husband at common law, in the assault case, was merely nominal, for it carried with it a merely nominal punishment.

Passing to the sixth point, Mr. Graham claimed that the condition of Mr. Stickles' mind, at the time of the transaction of the act in question, was such as would render his legally unaccountable, as much so as if the state of his mind had been produced by a mental disease. In other words, the proposition we argue to this Jury is this: It is no matter how a man becomes insane, if he insane? that is the question. Whether by reason from disease of mind or body or sudden provocation, it is perfectly immaterial, and the prisoner is entirely within our reach in the case then.

Mr. Graham then read from a number of English speech in support of his position, and from Bishop, under which murder and manslaughter, by the common law, and the provocation in such cases with the high degree of passion under which Mr. Stickles acted, and the detection of malice as used in the case of the killing of Mr. Key, he said, considered that the killing of Mr. Key in cold blood, or under improper circumstances, is criminal; but such are not the facts in this case. Barton Key had fled Mrs. Stickles, and that he had lived a house near the residence of the accused, whereupon he had seduced his wife; Mrs. Stickles and the neighborhood were filled by Stickles, in order that he might not be seen by the accusation. He used the public streets, the Club-House, his opera glass, his handkerchief—the appliances necessary for the adultery. He finally induced him without discovering, and prompted by the appearance or the reaction and persuasion of his wife, rushed upon the guilty pair. Should the offspring of another man come with her family, and divide its inheritance? What man is so made of flint that he can see the offspring of his fellow man, with some one else's name, and not be moved immediately. What remedy? Shall he take the law in the event of such a case? Shall he take the law violent hands on the adulterer? Shall he take his own dignity by seizing the man? Shall he take the law into his own hands? Shall he be commanded to give the adulterer time? Shall he be commanded to give the adulterer time? Shall he be commanded to give the adulterer time

COMMERCIAL MARKETS.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible]

STATIONERY.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

SUMMER RESORTS.

[illegible]

FURNITURE.

[illegible]

DANCING.

[illegible]

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

[illegible]

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

[illegible]

HATS, STRAW GOODS, &C.

[illegible]

FANCY GOODS.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A LADY, WHO IS STRICTLY competent, a situation as governess in a private family, where she could be of use in a home; she understands teaching thoroughly, and has had many years experience; the most unexceptionable references; in the above situation only; no objection to go out of the country; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 18 Allanticst., Brooklyn, or address, &c.

WANTED—SITUATIONS—THE EMPLOYING department of the Employment Agency, at the Broadway Agency, 371 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs, conducted by a lady, and continued on strictly honorable principles, N. B.—The only reliable office for Common and Professional girls.

WANTED—A LADY AS DOMESTIC OR PROFESSIONAL nurse; can take charge of an invalid or two children; is a good sewer; can do plain sewing; does not mind the laundry; is fond of the care of an invalid; the most unexceptionable references; can be seen for two days at No. 18 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

WANTED—BY A STEADY SOUTH PROTESTANT girl, a steady family. She can and fit children's clothing in the neatest manner, and will take care of a child; also, the baking and pastry; lived in that capacity for four of City reference. Apply at No. 167 East 12th-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse; is a good sewer; no objection to going out of the country; the best of City references. Call at No. 128 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S NURSE by a respectable woman; she has raised two children from their birth; can be satisfactorily recommended; the best of City references. Call for two days, at No. 118 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MATRON OR assistant matron in a public institution or boarding-house; has had five years experience in a public family; has good references; her business; would have no objection to go to the country; unexceptionable references given. Address Mrs. R., Box No. 1, Office of Tribune.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS; is a good cook, perfectly trustworthy, a neat and quick worker; will make herself generally useful; and a superior washer and ironer; has the best of City references, and a superior washer and ironer; has the best of City references, given. Apply at No. 7 Addison-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as nurse, or as companionable character, with good City references; is a good sewer; has her child with her; can be seen at the rooms of the Employment Agency, 371 Broadway, Nos. 15 and 16 Bible House, 4th-st., between 3d and 4th ave.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would like to do chamberwork and plain sewing; is a good sewer. Has the best of references from very reliable families. Call at No. 240 East 32d-st., or address, &c.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A SITUATION as nurse; has years of experience in the care of children; understands the care of an infant from its birth; can bring the best of City references. Call, or address, No. 154 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, WITH the best of City references, situations in the City or in Brooklyn; prefer the country; one can do the washing and ironing, the other chambermaid; does fine washing. Call at No. 216 East 32d-st. Wages, $8 and $7.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE AND competent woman, a situation as cook and assist in the washing and ironing; makes good pastry; will be found willing and competent in her duties. Is highly recommended. Apply at No. 128 6th-av., front room, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 14 Amity-place, top floor, back room. No. 8 can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as chambermaid and plain sewer; has been in a private family, to wash, wash and iron; lived in her place for the last ten years. Call at No. 64 West 13th-st., for two days. Advertising from last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business in all its branches; has no objections to go in the country; can give the best of City reference. Apply for two days, at No. 128 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to cook, wash and iron, or to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing. None but respectable families need apply. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 159 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; has lived in her last place three years; no objection to go to the Summer months to the country. Call at No. 243 East 16th-st.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as first-class cook; understands all kinds of pastry, cream and jellies. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 6th-av., between 20th and 21st streets, second floor, back room

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning, Price Two Cents, served at 50 cents a week; mailed for $3 a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Price Five Cents; $5 a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars, one copy, to one address, for Three Dollars; [illegible] copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—La Traviata.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Three American Operas—Family Jars.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Camille.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Rent Day—Review.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—Le Mari de Gabrielle—La Fille du Regiment.

[illegible]—Sloane & Co.'s Great Representation—Three Rose Bud and two Mules.

BOWERY THEATRE—Pauline or the Mysteries—Two Aprons—Oliver Twist.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Washington Jail—Sunny Side—Rip Van Winkle—Ada.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Gen Tom Thumb.

GRAND PANORAMA—Great Sioux Mississippi—Two Travels Lovers.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

[illegible]

Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 9 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, and Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 9 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland Mail, St. Joseph."

Ocean Steamers.

The European Mails, by the steamship Fawcett, leave for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Wednesday, April 13, at 11½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE news we receive from Mexico is of the highest interest. The formidable expedition of President MIRAMON against Vera Cruz had proved a failure. The main body of the reactionists had advanced within nine miles of the city, when MIRAMON advanced on the 18th ult., with 300 men to reconnoitre. The sight of the preparations for his reception seems to have discouraged him. Falling back to head-quarters, he broke up his camp on the 20th, and commenced his retreat toward the Capital. Gen. ALVAREZ, at the head of a force 400 strong, was reported to be so stationed as to cut off the retreat of the baffled soldier. The Liberals in the meantime were mustering in force at the very gates of the City of Mexico, which had been left without defenders in the march upon Vera Cruz. It was hardly probable that MIRAMON could effect an entrance, were he to reach the city unmolested.

From Northern Mexico our advices are later, but not important. Generals VIDAURRI and GARZA were both about to take the field, to cooperate in the general movement to the southward. The Liberals had only secured Guanajuato, after a severe but triumphant conflict with the Conservatives.

San Francisco advices to March 21 have been received by the arrival of the *Quaker City*, at New-Orleans. There is nothing from California of special importance. The *John L. Stephens* took down $1,500,000 in treasure to Panama, to be shipped on board the Aspinwall steamer for this port. Money was tight, and trade, in consequence of the expected arrival of large shipments of goods, had become depressed. It is announced that the Vanderbilt line of steamers had ceased running, but no explanations are given.

The steamship *Canada* arrived at Boston at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, and her mails will reach this City early this morning. The very full summary telegraphed from Halifax embodied all the news of interest.

The defence in the Sickles case was opened on Saturday by JOHN GRAHAM, Esq., who occupied the whole day in his argument, which was not concluded at the adjournment of the Court at 3 P. M. He entered in full upon the question of adultery, and contended that Mr. SICKLES, in killing KEY, but obeyed the sudden and uncontrollable impulse of his passion. He quoted very freely from the Scriptures and from other sources to show the heinousness of the crime of adultery. The excitement attending the trial continues unabated.

An effort was made on Saturday, in the Senate, to fix the final adjournment of the Legislature for the 14th inst., but the resolution introduced for that purpose was laid on the table. In reply to the resolution introduced by Senator MATHER, the Attorney-General sent us a communication, in which he expresses the opinion that the late decision by the Court of Appeals makes the cities of New-York and Brooklyn liable for full payment of salaries to all the members of the old police who have not resigned or withdrawn, or been properly discharged after trial. The bill to protect gas consumers was ordered to a third reading. In the Assembly the Special Committee on the *pro rata* railroad freight bill made a favorable report, but as the matter has to go to the Committee of the Whole, there is little prospect of its being acted upon during the present session. Several New-York bills were ordered to a third reading—among them the one for the better regulation of the firemen, and the one to regulate the rates of wharfage. The bill providing for the submission to the people of the proposal to borrow two and a half millions to pay the interest on the Canal debt, was referred to a third reading. The bill to protect the country banks from any improper detention of their notes was passed; also the bill to enlarge the powers of the District Courts and the Courts of Oyer and Terminer.

We published a few days since a telegraphic dispatch announcing the burning of a house at Lee, Me., with all the inmates but one, who made his escape through a window. Subsequent circumstances induced the belief that this one who escaped was guilty of the murder and robbery of the four persons who perished, and that he set fire to the house to conceal his terrible crimes. The clothes which he wore were found to be bloody, and he had in his possession a sum of money which was known to have belonged to his brothers. He was arrested in New-Brunswick while attempting to make his escape.

The safe of the President and Cashier of the Allentown Railroad Company was broken open on Saturday, and $112,000 in railroad bonds, checks and diamond jewelry were stolen. A young clerk in the office was arrested, and confessed the robbery, with the exception of the jewelry. The bonds and checks were recovered and the lad was sent to the City Prison to await his trial.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania on Saturday, by a vote of 71 to 5, refused to grant the petition of Mrs. FOX for a divorce. The Special Committee having the affair under consideration made a report in her favor some time ago, but their report seems to have had very little influence in deciding the case.

To-day an entire change in the Southern Mail arrangements goes into operation. The mail will leave this City at 7 o'clock A. M., instead of 8 o'clock as heretofore, and reach Washington at 6 o'clock in the afternoon. From Washington the mail will be at 4½ o'clock A. M., and the [illegible] reaching this City will be at 3 o'clock in the morning. The arrangement with respect to the Pacific mail, agreed upon by the late Convention held at Columbus, will also go into effect to-day on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The Captain of the Eleventh Ward Police has discovered a nest of receivers of stolen goods, which had operations when in Avenue C. Ten stolen watches were taken on Saturday, two of which were women; five of these were found in Hackensack, N. J., and the others in this City. About $3,100 worth of goods, consisting of silks, velvets, and other costly fabrics, have been recovered. The supposed leader of the gang has not yet been arrested. It is believed that the gang is composed of over thirty, and that their operations are not confined to this City.

The weekly returns from the City Inspectors Office indicate a very favorable condition of the public health. The whole number of deaths during the past week was but 373, showing the large decrease of 48 on the week previous. Of the whole number of deaths 206 were under the age of ten years, and 48 were in the public institutions under the charge of the City. The decrease in the deaths is chiefly in the cases of diseases the throat and lungs. The most striking fact in the report is the difference between the mortality of last week and the corresponding week of 1858, there being a decrease of 97 deaths.

[illegible] Commissioners have [illegible] JOHN G. HAZZARD, Esq., their Chairman; but it is understood that they will take no steps towards [illegible] the subject of their appointment until the Legislature shall have gone to some definite action on the Consolidation bill now before them.

On Saturday, 7,000 bales Cotton were sold, including about 4,000 bales on *freeze*, the latter at a shade firmer prices. Breadstuffs continued depressed. A pretty fair business was reported in the principal kinds of Provisions at essentially unchanged figures. Groceries were less active. Common Rosin was in brisk demand at advanced rates. The movements in other branches of trade were very moderate. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 502.

The New Charter.

The new City Charter has a rough time in the Legislature. Everybody concedes that something of the kind is needed,—and also that the fundamental principle of this bill is just and wise. But each faction, each class, and nearly every man interested, wants some "little amendment" in its provisions. The Mayor don't like to have anybody's term of office extended beyond the duration of his own. The *Tribune* don't want "DICK BUSZARD" kept in office an hour after midnight on the 31st of next December. Tammany Hall shudders at the thought of putting the job of cleaning the streets into the hands of the Republican Croton Aqueduct Commissioners. The members of the Common Council are horrified at the proposition to have *contracts* confirmed without their sanction. This is stripping them of the most important—because the most lucrative—function of their office. And their dignity is touched in its most sensitive point when it is gravely suggested that, to make up for their losses, they shall receive a thousand dollars a year for their services.

Every one who knows anything of the practical workings of our City Government, understands perfectly that the existing *contract system* is the very seat and heart of the corruption which poisons every branch of the public service. It is through the contract system that Aldermen and Councilmen are enabled to make their places worth having. It is through this system that men have gone into the Common Council without a dollar in the world, and owing the strikers and pugilists who controlled the Ward meetings and gave them their seats,—and have, after two or three years of unsalaried service, retired to palatial residences on the Avenue, sporting fast trotters, importing costly furniture, and living in the highest style of coarse, vulgar and costly luxury. To deprive the Common Council of all control over contracts would be to spoil the vocation of an Alderman, and reduce that office to the level of an honest calling. It would do more than any one act besides to deprive the City of the ornamental and inestimable services of the ringleaders of the inside combination, and to fill both Boards with mere vulgar, honest, disinterested business men. Against such a catastrophe nothing that the majority in either Board can do will be left undone.

There are some features in the bill which are of most questionable propriety, and we heartily wish they were out of it. The extension of the terms of office of several incumbents is a very doubtful point,—and can only be justified by some overwhelming necessity growing out of the public service. We presume, too, its legal validity will be contested, and such a controversy ought by all means to be avoided. We have suffered enough already from such collisions. The experience of the Police contest and of the struggle for the Street Commissioner's Office ought to be a warning against any legislation which can by any *possibility involve similar* contentions hereafter. It would be far better for all concerned, and especially for the City, to throw *out this section of the bill entirely, than to run* the risk of a long and expensive litigation upon any one of these points. Yet we presume *the main strength of the bill lies in the combination* of interests which this provision implies. The really valuable features of the bill probably would not give it a decent vote in either branch of the Legislature. They are thrown in as make-weights,—as plausible excuses for the doubtful provisions which are really the main objects the measure is intended to secure. This is an unhappy feature of the legislation of the day,—that corrupt influences seem essential to the accomplishment of even the worthiest and most desirable ends.

We hope the bill—in its main features at all events—will pass. We hope the Executive power will be concentrated, and its responsibility correspondingly increased. We hope the City Inspector's office will be made an efficient working bureau, in the hands of a competent man, instead of the scandal and disgrace to the City which it is at present. We hope the care of the streets will be put in the hands of an honest and independent department, such as we believe the Croton Aqueduct Board to be. We hope, especially, and above all, that the Common Council will be stripped of all connection with City contracts,—that this prolific source of corruption will be closed, and the whole matter of contracts left where it belongs, in the hands of the Executive departments concerned. And we hope that the members of the Legislature will understand the *motive* of much of the pressure to which they are subjected against this bill, well enough not to give it any more influence on their conduct than it deserves.

A BRITISH LEGISLATOR IN ILLINOIS.—Mr. JAMES CAIRD, a member of the Imperial Parliament, visited the United States last Fall, and is publishing the results of his observations in a series of letters in the London journals. He extended his journey to Illinois, *and looked in upon its State House at Springfield.* With what he witnessed in that occidental capital Mr. CAIRD expresses himself highly gratified. What effect might have been produced upon his mind had the Legislature been in session it is perhaps as well not to inquire. But with the State officers whom he found in their several bureaus, Mr. CAIRD was decidedly pleased. The Secretary of State was very polite, showing him over the building; the Auditor supplied him with documents, and the Treasurer "who locks up the money and disburses it exactly like a clerk in a bank, for which he is paid a salary of £400 a year," expounded to Mr. CAIRD the condition of the finances. The British legislator is too polite to say that he discovered anything unpleasant in the Treasurer's exhibit. Possibly that official practised a degree of reserve on some points. For the credit of his State it is to be hoped that he did. Indeed there can be little doubt about the matter, for Mr. CAIRD takes occasion to admire the "frugality" of the Illinois Government. What especially excited his wonder, however, was not so much the politeness of these functionaries as "a total absence of form and ceremony," and the fact that they "are not above doing their own work." While he was conversing with the Secretary of State "a man about thirty, with his hat on and his hands in his pockets, came lounging in" and called for some information "about an old County road, of which he record could be found in his Government, the general Legislature another the Registry Law." [illegible] 60,000 at the least. In 1857 and 1858, this vote was cast not only against the force but the possibility of success—in other words, deliberately thrown away. All who could in any way be got to join the Republicans voted for Governor MORGAN, to whom they had no special objection, and whom on grounds of State policy they greatly preferred to Judge PARKER. Can the Americans be relied upon to throw away their votes in 1860? Possibly; but we would advise no prudent politician to rely upon such an event.

We have adverted to our own State as presenting some of the considerations which must suggest themselves to those who hope to beat the Democratic nominees next year. A similar state of things exists, to a greater or less degree, in other States. Various forces are at work, and the winds blow in different directions. As yet there is time for all this, but, eventually, energies which are now discordant and running to waste must be collected, conciliated and controlled, so as to work in one direction for a common purpose. Whose shall be the delicate and strong hand able to bring about that result?

Mrs. Hartung's Case.

The *Evening Post* thus speaks of the bill introduced in the State Legislature to commute the sentence of death passed upon Mrs. HARTUNG:

"But, in the meantime, let the Legislature consider that the question of MRS. HARTUNG's *guilt or innocence*, and the question whether women should be hung or not, constitute no reason at all for the inauguration of such a monstrous and subversive principle as that implied in the bill."

Nothing can be more admirable or praiseworthy than this extreme solicitude lest the sapctities of the Constitution should be, in some minute particular, violated or evaded. The country must certainly be safe when hanging a woman, "whether guilty or innocent," is considered so trifling and unimportant a matter, compared with the possible trespass upon some doubtful provision of the fundamental law. It will probably be regretted, however, by those who look at the subject with impertinent closeness, that the same degree of fastidious veneration for that sacred instrument is not always manifested when party purposes are concerned, as when the question at issue is merely whether a woman shall be hung—whether guilty or innocent. If the State debt is to be increased—if our City Police is to be reorganized, or our charter remodeled, or if a fugitive slave is to be reclaimed, the grumblers who may throw out hints about constitutions, and "monstrous subversions" of them, are dismissed with some degree of contempt, as being much more anxious about forms and petty ceremonies than about human rights and the permanent welfare of the State at large. If MRS. HARTUNG were a slave, and about to be hung in a Slave State, without regard to her guilt or innocence—out of deference to the supremacy of the Constitution—we should probably hear from the *Post* the other side of the story.

The bill before the Legislature, we presume, will not be passed. The session is very near its close—and there is a strong indisposition on the part of the Legislature to interfere with the Governor's exercise of the pardoning power in any special case. But a *general* law might be passed on this subject which should cover this case, without any invidious reflection upon the Governor's action. A law might be very properly enacted prescribing imprisonment for life instead of hanging, in the case of every *woman* convicted of murder. We believe *the public sentiment of the whole community* would approve such a law—and that Governor MORGAN would promptly and eagerly *give it the sanction of his signature.*

Christianizing Africa the Best Way to Stop the Slave-trade.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Ultra Abolitionists maintain that the only way to stop the Slave-trade is to abolish Slavery in the United States. When it is recollected that few or no slaves have been brought to the United States from Africa since 1808, (to public knowledge, at least,) it is hard to see the point of this argument. If they would abolish Slavery in Cuba, Brazil, &c., as well as in the United States, there would be some force in the assertion. The Rev. Dr. CESSNA having recently reaffirmed this idea, it is well to say that it is only the diffusion of Christianity in Africa that will stop the Slave-trade effectually, just as the extension of Gospel influences in the South will remove Slavery itself from thence. Cut off the supply at the fountain, and the stream will cease. Teach the natives that agriculture and commerce are better than "stealing and selling" their neighbors, and you at once stop the Slave-trade. Christianize, civilize, and educate the Africans, and you will rescue not only four millions, but one hundred millions from the multiplied evils and woes of Slavery. When this is done Slavery will receive a death-blow all over the world. Meantime, slavery must be abolished in all the nations to be successful that way. Let us be wise, and spend some of our energies in checking the source of the slave traffic as well as removing the reservoir into which that stream flows. Yours, truly, T. E.

Either plan would accomplish the object, but unfortunately neither of them can be accomplished itself. If the Slave-trade is to be continued until, on the one hand, colonization can so far "Christianize Africa," that there shall be no slaves to be sold,—or until, on the other, Abolitionists shall extinguish Slavery, and thus prevent any slaves from being bought, it will have a tolerably long life. These arguments only show the tenacity with which men cling to their own special hobbies,—and the proneness of everybody to believe that no good can possibly be accomplished except through his party, and by the use of his machinery. The result of such a tendency is that men think more of the *means* to a good end, than of the end itself:—and they become *reconciled to the existence of an* evil unless their specific means of curing it come into use. Political parties exist for the good of the country; but there are very few active, zealous party men who are not quite willing to see the welfare of the country postponed until *their* party shall be charged with the responsible and profitable duty of securing it.

The proper way to stop the Slave-trade is to catch and punish every Slave-trader. If the Government will go resolutely to work in this direction, it can accomplish that end; and it will be found a much shorter road to it than either of the other two proposed.

A HINT FOR OUR MINISTER IN SPAIN.—Mr. PRESTON, our new Minister at Madrid, seems to have made a favorable impression upon the Spanish Court. They are probably all the more civil to him because they are on the look-out for something which will compel them to be otherwise. So long as he steers clear of the question of acquiring Cuba, he will undoubtedly be treated with marked consideration, and find no difficulty in securing for his country whatever advantages of trade and good neighborhood Spain may have to offer.

We trust Mr. PRESTON will improve this excellent opportunity to secure some reduction in the present exorbitant tariff which Spain imposes on American produce and manufactures imported into Cuba. In this direction his services might be most beneficial to his own country, without [illegible] of citizen in Spain. He is [illegible] qualified to present to the Spanish Government and people the statistics and commercial aspect generally of the Tariff question, in a manner which could scarcely fail to make reform of the fiscal policy in Cuba appear in Spain as desirable as it appears here. The Government of ISABELLA might readily be convinced by "facts and figures" that a proposition for Tariff reform really meant the national friendship which, when mentioned, in connection with Mr. BUCHANAN's desire to acquire a Spanish colony, presents itself to Spanish ears only as a diplomatic falsehood. It will be easy for Mr. PRESTON to prove that Spain would gain in every way, politically and commercially, by a removal of the restrictions which she now maintains upon the trade between Cuba and the United States, and in this direction the American Embassy at Madrid might be made useful to both countries. Such an object, too, would surely be more honorable to us than that which is said to be the chief purpose of Mr. PRESTON's appointment by the present Executive. The duties levied in Cuba on American wares are not only unjust to the United States, but they are inimical to the amity which should exist between Spain and this country. And it might easily be demonstrated to the understanding even of the most prejudiced Grandee, that the fiscal system in Cuba is much more injurious to the mother country in a pecuniary and political sense than it can possibly be to the people of this Republic.

WISCONSIN *vs.* THE SUPREME COURT.—Some years ago the Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin declared the Fugitive Slave Law of 1851 unconstitutional, and discharged from the custody of the United States Marshal, and from that of the jailer to which he had been committed, one SHERMAN M. BOOTH, a citizen of Milwaukee, who was in custody first under a commitment by a Commissioner of the United States Circuit Court, to answer a complaint, and afterwards upon a commitment of the District Court of the United States, after indictment, trial and conviction. Mr. BOOTH was at that time the editor of a newspaper called *The Free Democrat*, from which position he has very recently retired, owing to the finding of an indictment against him for the seduction of a girl of fourteen who was an inmate of his family.

In October, 1855, the United States Supreme Court issued a writ of error commanding the Supreme Court of Wisconsin to send up the record of its proceedings in the case, which writ that Court refused to obey. But the United States Attorney-General managed to obtain certified copies of the proceedings, as also of the written opinions pronounced by the Wisconsin Judges, and thus the case was held to be duly brought before the Supreme Court, which rendered its decision therein on the 7th of last month.

It was held, all the Judges on the Bench concurring, that when a person is in the custody of an officer of the United States, a State may indeed issue a writ of *habeas corpus*, and the officer holding in custody the person in question must make return to the writ, so far as to show that he holds him under a precept of the United States Court, but no further; and that thereupon the power of the State Court is at an end. Neither the formality nor the validity of the process, nor the constitutionality of the act under which that process issues can, after such return, be inquired into, either upon a writ of *habeas corpus* from a State tribunal, or upon any other State process. The right of possession of persons or property cannot be inquired into by a State Court by any process which transfers the same from the custody of a United States officer. The Supreme Court, moreover, took occasion to declare unanimously, that the Wisconsin tribunal had erred in its judgment as to the act of 1851, and that said act was constitutional in all its parts.

This decision of the Supreme Court of the United States was not very graciously received by the Legislature of Wisconsin. On the 17th of March ult., that body being in session, passed a series of denunciatory resolutions, in which it characterizes the action of the Court as an "assumption of jurisdiction," "an act of undelegated power," and "without authority, void and of no force." The resolutions in question passed the Wisconsin Senate 13 to 12, and the House of Representatives 47 to 37, reported to have been a strict party vote.

Such questions of jurisdiction between the Supreme Court and State tribunals, are in their nature among the most dangerous which are likely to a rise in the practical working of our Government. In the case referred to, indeed, no serious consequences are to be apprehended; but similar disputes have heretofore been the most disturbing forces our political machinery has been subjected to, and what has already occurred may happen again. The remedy must be looked for in mutual forbearance on the part of the General Government from the exercise of odious and doubtful powers, and on that of the several States by acquiescence where no serious injury can result.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. DAN RICE, a humorist who has his friends, receives a complimentary benefit here to-night. All the attractive artists of Rice & Co.'s Equestrian Troupe assist, and much auxiliary aid is brought to the rescue. Inasmuch as it is DAN RICE's last appearance in New-York, we hope he will receive the full benefit of his "Ovation." Mr. RICE's dramatic season at this house commences on Monday next.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DOUGLAS JERROLD's play of the "Rent Day" will be played here to-night, with Mr. WALLACK in his famous character of *Martin Heywood, and Mrs. HOEY as Rachel.*

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—"Our American Cousin" is again on the bills here. SHAKESPEARE'S "Midsummer Night's Dream" will be produced on Monday next.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—To-morrow evening the original of the "Serious Family" will be played here. "Le Mari à la Campagne." Mlle. LAVERNIERE CHEVALIER and *M. PAUL LAIRA sustain the principal characters.*

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—"Our Irish Cousin" pursues his triumphant way here, and can be seen every night this week.

BOWERY THEATRE.—"The Pirates of the Mississippi," "The Red Gauntlet" and "Oliver Twist," will be played here to-night.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Miss DAVENPORT enters on the second week of her managerial career to-night, appearing as *Camille* in the play of that name.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—"The Wandering Jew," the "Swiss Cottage" and the "Red Man of Agar" are announced here.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—The farce of the "Statue Lover" will be repeated here during the week, with the usual excellent selection of Negro Minstrelsy.

Academy of Music.

The opera commences to-night. A brief and bitting season is all that can be expected for the moment. Miss GARGANIGA, it is understood, will return to Europe after the four performances announced for this week. To-night she appears in the "Traviata," the opera wherein she made her *début* and wherein she is without an equal. TAMBERLIK and PICCOLOMINI assist in the male characters, and Mr. ARDITI conducts the orchestra. There is the germ of an acceptable entertainment in this announcement.

The Hon. Mile Lewis has resigned his office as Commissioner to revise the Penal Code of Pennsylvania. Other members have resigned on account of the pay for the revision.

The Evening Post, Monday, April 11, 1859.

City Intelligence.

A NEW MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE.—[illegible] Rev. Mr. Norris, Rev. Mr. Lewis, Rev. Mr. Lansing, Rev. Mr. Hogan, Rev. Mr. Lansing, Rev. Mr. Norris, and the Rev. Mr. Hogan, who was once his brother, had the pleasure of hearing that the spirit of God would be with them. Mr. Norris then offered a prayer, and the meeting closed with the benediction by the Rev. Mr. Norris, till the 8th Tuesday in the Trinity being excluded. Sermons on the text have been from the preceding program.

FUNERAL OF DR. LOUIS SEYMOUR.—The funeral services of the late Dr. Louis Seymour were held, at his late residence, yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The remains were interred in a neat mahogany coffin, on which were plate bearing the name and age (42) of the deceased. After the friends had viewed the corpse, the coffin was placed in a hearse drawn by four horses, to be conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery. The Turners' band headed the procession, and about eighty Turners, in citizens' dress, followed six abreast. There were the Turner societies of Brooklyn, Gowanus, Bushwick, Williamsburgh, Bergen, Hoboken, Newark, Paterson, Jersey City, from the Alexander Arbeiter Bund, and from the International Society. The Polish Hungarians were fully represented. There was no service in the house. It was the religious funeral, being in the German language, from Rev. Mr. Kaiser, and in English from Joseph Adams, Esq., who read the service until the procession reached Fulton Ferry. The Turner and Sangers were expected to take part in the funeral dress at the grave, by Schoenof, but it was said that three children, two of them girls and one boy, about six and eleven years of age, respectively, the sons of Dr. Seymour, who was born in Dirkly, Gallia, acted as Physicians to Napoleon III. while he was Governor of Strasbourg, and who came with him to this country. He was an ardent Republican.

LAUNCHED.—SWEENEY & BEERMAN launched from their yard foot of Court-street, Brooklyn, on Monday last, a small pleasure yacht (propeller) intended for Lake Superior. She is owned by R. J. Ozawa, of Brooklyn; is 35 feet, 30 feet keel, 9 feet beam, and 7 feet depth of hold; is nine-tonned.

Paradise Square, though in the most central part of the Five Points, maintained for a long time a green and pleasant appearance. But the wooden railing which it was surrounded having been completely broken down for the purpose of building tenements in Cow Bay, it has been converted from a flourishing park into a mass of black mud. Action for the improvement was taken by Mr. BURNS, the Superintendent of Lands and Places, who requested a loan of $2,500 placed in the tax levy towards the improvement, but the appropriation has been stricken out at Albany. Paradise Square must, therefore, for the present, remain in its present unsightly condition.

HEAVY WAGONS FOR TEXAS.—Among the shipments this week by the brig *Mystic*, for Galveston, there are over fifty heavy wagons complete, which are manufactured by a Philadelphia firm and are sent to Texas, to be used in transporting goods from the coast to the interior towns. The wheels are five feet six inches in diameter, and of great strength. They are to be drawn by mules or oxen, in teams consisting of twenty and thirty animals being employed to draw each wagon; the loads ranging from two to four tons, according to the state of the roads. Some teams are driven a distance of over 200 miles. The axles are made about six inches in width, to prevent their sinking in the soft, springy soil which exists for many miles back from the coast. The natural roads of the interior of Texas, however, are said to be some of the finest in the world.

HEAVY WEATHER AND ICEBERGS.—The Swedish brig *Inkerman*, from Rotterdam, which arrived on Saturday, reports that they have been from week to the coast, with heavy westerly gales, having had a pilot on board for eight days. On the "Banks" they saw a large number of icebergs, and much field ice. The Danish brig *Cassandra*, from Porto Rico, reports that on April 2, in latitude 39° 20', longitude 72° 35' they fell in with the wreck of the brig *Alaska*, of Thomaston, Me., loaded with white pine lumber, waterlogged, and with masts and boats gone. They boarded with a view of boarding the wreck, but the wind freshening they were prevented. The captain could not state whether there were any passengers on board of the wreck. The *Alaska* is a brig about 300 tons register and owned in Thomaston by Mr. Lawrence.

CITY MORTALITY.—The City Inspector reports 373 as the number of deaths during the past week; a decrease of 97 as compared with the deaths of the previous week, and of 1 as then occurred during the corresponding week of last year. There were 118 deaths from diseases of the lungs and throat, and 39 from disease of the brain and nerves. Of the whole number 99 were men; 66 were women; 114 boys and 106 girls. 206 were natives of the United States; 12 of Ireland; 26 of Germany; 5 of England; 1 of Wales; and one each from various other countries.

NEW STEAMER.—Mr. SHERDEN, at his ship-yard in Greenpoint, has on the stocks a screw steamer of 220 feet keel, 35 feet breadth of beam, and 19 feet depth of hold, which he is building for Mr. Cornelius's line of propellers between New-York and Savannah. The frame is partly up. He has also the keel of another laid, of the following dimensions: Length of keel, 160 feet; breadth of beam, 29 feet 9 inches; depth of hold, 16 feet. She is intended for Mr. Cornell, to run between New-York and Washington, D. C.

DEATH FROM POISON.—An Irishwoman, about 40 years old, whose name is supposed to be MARGARET DUNAN, died at the City Prison on Friday from the effects of opium, but whether taken for the purpose of self-destruction or not is unknown. She was brought to the Prison on Wednesday and committed for intoxication. She was in a stupor, and remained so until she died. An inquest was held, when a post-mortem examination showed that opium was the cause of death.

AN OLD SETTLER.—The Stuyvesant pear tree, at the corner of the Third-avenue and Thirteenth-street is beginning, perhaps the two-hundredth spring, to put forth its leaves. It is hollow at the root and partially rotten. Most of its branches have fallen, and some that remain are dead. Nevertheless the mysterious principle of vegetable life animates its venerable form, and continues to crown it from year to year with verdure. Standing in the sidewalk and protected by an iron railing, it is one of the most interesting objects to be seen in our streets.

LIGHTSHIP ADRIFT.—The "Sow and Pigs" light vessel, which is stationed near the reef of that name west of the island of Cuttyhunk, at the entrance to the Vineyard Sound, always breaks adrift when there is a severe northwest gale, her anchorage being upon a naked rocky bottom. Having parted from her moorings last week, she was seen by a Pilot-boat on Tuesday, fifteen miles south of Block-Island Land, drifting to the southward.

TIMELY FALL OF A CHIMNEY.—On Thursday evening the chimney of a house adjoining the crockery warehouse of CHESMAN & Co., No. 165 Duane-street, fell with a tremendous crash upon the skylight of the store. Desks, tables, samples of goods, chairs and books were demolished. The porter who locking up the door on the upper floor, escaped, a few minutes previous one of the proprietors and several clerks were at the desks.

ANOTHER FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—JAMES DOUGHERTY, who was employed at the Hudson River Railroad Depôt, corner of Chambers and Hudson streets to assist in loading and unloading freight cars, was killed on Friday morning while at work. A car had just been unloaded, and as he was removing the gang-plank the car started, jammed him between the plank and a post, killing him instantly.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—THERESA SMITH, residing at No. 31 Hamilton-street, while in the kitchen of her house on Friday afternoon, had a fall, and fell upon a hot stove, and lay there unconscious for some time. When discovered an officer of the Seventh Precinct was called in, and took the young woman to the Hospital. It is uncertain that she will survive her injuries.

OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE HUDSON.—The vessels of the steamers *New World* and *Kendall Jackson*, and the other large Albany boats, intend to set the dredgers at work in widening and deepening the channel in the bay, as it is almost impossible for the boats to pass at low water.

SAILING OF THE KANGAROO.—The steamship *Kangaroo* left this port for Liverpool at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, carrying sixty cabin and one hundred and seventy steerage passengers; the ship carried $344,000 in specie.

THE NEW QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS.—The new Quarantine Commissioners have organized by the election of Jesse C. Greene, Chairman. They do not intend taking any definite action as Commissioners, until the new bill shall have become a law.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS.—As early as 1811 the "General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen" obtained from the Legislature of the State an amendment to their charter, granting under their auspices a school for children of both sexes. A year or two since, the Society, which had spent for the long many years of prosperity, began to discover the evil of abandoning their school, in order, perhaps, to have no draft upon their revenues, which amount to some $25,000 per annum, beyond the comparatively small sum expended in the maintenance and support of a very fine library. After taking legal advice in the premises, it was found that there were doubts as well as privileges conferred by their charter, and that they could not entirely abandon their school, which stands in point of date, but always has had, and at the time in point of respectability and usefulness to the whole

A SURPRISE.—On Friday evening, upon reaching the residence of the Rev. Cornelius E. Dodge, of the Mariner's Church, he was surprised by a visit from a very large gathering of his parishioners, who came with their sewing implements and other articles, and left a well-filled purse for himself,—and also their greetings as well as their gifts, their prayers for his personal character and his pastoral care. No disparagement to this City has better earned the warm commendation of those among whom he labors.

AN OLD MAN STUNG TO DEATH.—JACOB BERGMAN, a German, nearly seventy years old, died on Saturday morning from injuries received by being stung by some rowdies a few days previous. His case was such that he stung himself. Coroner GANNON, yesterday, proceeded to his late residence on the Bloomingdale Road, at Sixty-ninth-street, to hold an inquest, but owing to the absence of witnesses, postponed the investigation until to-day. A post-mortem examination of the body by Dr. WEBER showed that a piece of his skull had been fractured. A piece of brick was found imbedded in the skull.

A FEVERISH OBSTRUCTION.—AN INQUEST was held on Saturday, on the body of HARRIET A. DEBRIX, on the premises of her father, Gideon Lewis, Esq., in Lexington-avenue, near the Asylum. The person came to NO. 120 St. Marks-place. At the commencement of the mother, Dr. HOSACK, of No. 372 East Broadway, was called, but left, saying he would call in half an hour, but failed to return, and it is alleged the child died in consequence. A verdict of death was rendered by the Jury.

CAUGHT IN MACHINERY.—WILLIAM JOHNSON, died yesterday, at the City Hospital, from the effect of injuries received on the 11th ult. He was at work in the Machine Shop of Rogers Messrs & Son, No. 211 West Twenty-sixth-street, when his arm was caught by a belt, carrying him several times around the shaft. An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

RUNAWAY HORSES.—On Saturday afternoon, the horses attached to a Third-avenue car broke loose at the corner of Twelfth-street, and ran up the avenue. A boy 9 years old, son of PETER SWAMS, living at No. 100 Third-avenue, was run over and severely injured. A man, in attempting to stop the team, had his left shoulder dislocated. JOHN RUTT, the driver, was arrested directly after the accident, but was discharged soon afterwards.

FIRE IN GREENWICH-STREET.—The alarm at 7½ o'clock last evening in the Eighth District, was caused by a defect in the flue of the heating apparatus in the cellar of the establishment No. 204½ Greenwich-street, occupied by R. RICE. The stock was damaged about $600; insured. The building is owned by a Mr. TARNER and damaged about $200; not insured.

BOY OVERCOME BY THE GAS.—A little boy named GEORGE REES, about 7 years of age, was run over by the Harlem River cars about 12 o'clock on Saturday, one of his legs being crushed below the knee. Amputation will be necessary. The boy's parents reside in Franklin-street.

FELL THROUGH A HATCHWAY.—JAMES BEARDSLEE, a boy 12 years of age, on Saturday fell through a hatchway at the store, corner of Broadway and Broome-street, sustaining fatal injuries. An inquest was held and a verdict rendered accordingly.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—PATRICK BURNS died from injuries received from a box falling upon him at Pier No. 3 North River. PARMER HAMM died, at the Hospital, from a fracture of his leg, which occurred on the 11th ult. Inquests were held, and verdicts rendered accordingly.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found drowned, at the foot of Liberty-street, Saturday. He was coarsely dressed, and was, apparently, a Longshoreman. The Coroner held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

THE NEW TABERNACLE.—The New Tabernacle Church, at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street, will be opened for Divine Service, on the 24th inst. It contains 212 pews, which afford accommodations for about 1,000 persons.

MR. RICHARD CORDEN VISITING THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Public School No. 25, in the Fifteenth Ward, was visited on Friday, by Mr. RICHARD CORDEN, who complimented the scholars upon their appearance and discipline.

RECEIPTS OF TAXES.—The following is the amount of the taxes and interest received by the Receiver from April 1st to April 9th, inclusive. TAXES, $10,897 48; interest, $700 65. Total, $11,110 03.

Police Reports.

AN EXTENSIVE GANG OF RECEIVERS DISCOVERED—SEVERAL ARRESTS AND $3,000 WORTH OF GOODS RECOVERED.—The most important arrests that have been made by the Police for some time were made on Saturday. Ten receivers of stolen goods were arrested in this City and in Hackensack, N. J. The arrested parties all belong to the same gang. Some twenty more are supposed to be associated with them. Their head-quarters were in the Eleventh Ward. The following are the circumstances connected with the discovery of the alleged receivers and their arrests. Captain Squires, of the Eleventh Ward, suspected William Middleton, a German living at No. 17 Avenue C, of being a receiver of stolen goods. A few days since, he visited by some officers, he made a demand on Middleton's place, but found nothing out of the way. On Friday night last, an extensive burglary had been committed in that ward. He made a second descent. This time, he was more successful, the goods which had been stolen being found there. Mr. Middleton was not at home, but his wife and four children were in the house, giving their names as John Ring, Mary Reid and Mary Reich. They were taken into custody. Following these arrests Captain Squires ascertained that Mr. Middleton received his advance information of his previous descent, and that he avoided himself of the information by packing up his goods, which were in a wagon, ready to move through a rear window, and which was counted to another locality. One of the prisoners upon being closely questioned, stated that there were others connected with their gang, living in Hackensack, N. J. Two officers were accordingly dispatched to Hackensack with instructions to procure the assistance of Sheriff Beakley of that County, which they did. After looking pretty thoroughly about the town, one house seemed to them to contain portions of rather suspicious bearings. It was determined to resort to stratagem, which proved to be successful as it was bold. One of the officers knocked at the door, and, being admitted, announced himself as a messenger from Mr. Middleton. Unfolding the late descent on Middleton's place in New-York, he said that Middleton had sent the wagon on the way to Hackensack, and that he had sent word to seek immediately all goods they had on hand and get them on to Philadelphia forthwith. The story was believed, and the officers were entered upon instantly. In half an hour the goods were packed, the Philadelphia direction painted on the boxes, and wagons ready to convey them to the railroad depot. At this point the goods were secured and the visitors of the strategem, five in number, arrested. The prisoners gave the names of Frederick Rodiger, Charles Ellinger, John Wendt, Jacob Ruff, and Elizabeth Lerich. They were lodged in the jail of this place, and the goods left in charge of Sheriff Beakley. From most of the goods the marks have been removed, and it will be difficult for owners to identify them. There is very little doubt but they are the proceeds mainly of burglaries committed in this City. The five parties arrested in Avenue C were yesterday taken before Justice Dodge, of the Essex Market Police Court, and committed for trial. Middleton has not yet been found, and the matter is that he has fled from the City.

REPRIMAND AWAY WITH ANOTHER MAN'S WIFE.—Thomas Thickpenny Schepe was proprietor of a liquor saloon, at the corner of Bayard street and Broadway. He had a wife Barbetta, who is only 18 years of age, and enjoyed implicitly his confidence. Yesterday, Schepe returned to the City from a trip with his New-Jersey, and found the saloon door shut and the shutters and bar-tender gone. A further look, and he discovered that the bar-tender, his wife and everything had been packed, carpets, mirrors and everything had been taken away. A hasty inquiry developed the fact that the pair had gone away with a man named Henry Young. Schepe was enough in money, a gold watch and jewelry, silver, plated ware, and aggregate value. He put a stop to the trip of Young and Barbetta, which led to the arrest of the parties and their conveyance to the City for examination.

A FEMALE BURGLAR.—About 3 o'clock on Friday morning, Mr. John B. Brady, who lives at No. 229 Bleecker-street, heard a noise in the front part of the house. Jumping out of bed he discovered a female in the hallway, and to his utter astonishment a female a woman. He seized her just as she was going out of the street door. She made desperate efforts to get away, but he held her till a policeman came up. The watch of Mr. Brady which she had just stolen, with jewelry and clothing worth altogether $150, was found in her possession, as also a bunch of skeleton keys. She positively denied that she entered the house for the purpose of robbery, and stated that she had lay down in the hallway and fell asleep, and that when she awoke they had gone away and left her. The story was believed, and the prisoner was committed and held in a heavy sum.

[Advertisement]

108 YEARS APPROVED.

The longest known, the most considered and best understood, are Brandreth's Universal Pills. Others may be equal but none are superior for cleansing the organs of the stomach and bowels. Millions have been cured by them, when the best physicians and other medicines have entirely failed. Their continued use has saved many valuable lives. The apoplectic, the bilious, and the full habited, should never be without these Pills, in order to be resorted to when symptoms call, and more especially at this season of the year.

Principal office, No. 294 Canal-st., and sold by all Druggists at 25 cents a box—15 cents sugar coated.

[Advertisement]

GRAND DISPLAY

Of Spring Carpetings, Oil-Cloths, &c.,

English manufacture,

At the most astonishing reduction.

Royal Velvets, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrains,

HIRAM ANDREWS, No. 90 Bowery.

[Advertisement]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Hyson, Gunpowder, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 45c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 35c. to 50c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Dr. H. A. BARROW will remove on the 14th of the present month from his present residence, No. 157 Prince-street, to No. 194 Bleecker-street, (four doors below Macdougal-street,) New-York. His arrangements for private consultation, and the discharge of his professional duties will be the same as heretofore. See advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Uncertainty is the bane of life; but there is no uncertainty as to the curative action of this Ointment, for fever sores and all external inflammations. Manufactory 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

At Rochester, April 8, a Scotch barber, James R. Montgomery, committed suicide by taking opium.

Sewing Machines.—All persons who have been induced to buy Sewing Machines which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that Singer's Machines never fail to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these Machines. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

To the Ladies Only.—The Victoria Bandage (or periodical protector) is now ready at the well-known Truss Establishment of Messrs. MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, where a lady is in constant attendance at their private saloonroom.

Fire in Florida.

PALATKA, FLA., March 19, 1859.

Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co.,

No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

GENTS—In justice to the merit and virtues of Herring's Patent Fire Proof Safes, we would inform you that on the 21st day of January last, our warehouse, wharf and store, were entirely destroyed by fire.

Fortunately we had our principal books, papers and a large amount of money secured in one of your Safes, which, although it was exposed to the most intense heat for upwards of five hours, surrounded by the most fierce and consuming fire, and putting your Safe to the most severe test as to its fire-proof qualities, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of the highest recommendation. Our books, papers, &c., which it contained, were preserved uninjured.

We gladly and gratefully tender our testimonial to the many already published, toward giving the Herring Safe the credit and confidence it is very merited. Very respectfully, TEASDEALE & REID.

Hamarro's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

The Doting Parent to his Boy—

I cannot give you wealth, my son,
No pastures broad and green
From me can you inherit,
Nor coffered gold, I ween;
Your fortune is your own right arm,
Bold heart and ready brain;
And, wielding these with vigor,
All you wish you must attain.

But I can give—and proud I am
To give to thee, my boy!
Some maxims which, in after life,
Will prove a source of joy:
Whatever may betide you,
Take life easy as it goes,
And purchase of DAVID BROWNING
All your SHIRTS AND SUMMER CLOTHES.

SMITH BROTHERS' one price wholesale and retail clothing warerooms Nos. 128, 130 and 140 Fulton-st., N. Y.

Brussels Carpets, 75c. per Yard.

A NEW ARTICLE.

CROSSLEY'S IMPROVED ELECTROTYPED BRUSSELS.

Warranted to wear as well as any Tapestry Brussels.
Warranted Fast Colors.
Warranted to look as well as any other Brussels.
Warranted to be 50 per cent cheaper to the consumer than any other carpet. Call and see them. Price, 75c.

C. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 324 Broadway,
(Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.

THE

GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,

WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.

E. C. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous,

OR

BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE

For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Dodsons Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Locks, Jewelry and Gun-Safes; also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboards and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. (Formerly 128 Pearl-st.)

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.* We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*

Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

French Clocks,

BRONZES, MECHANICAL LAMPS, &c.

sold at auction PRICES,

on account of removal to No. 625 Broadway.

H. DARDONVILLE, No. 645 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dyes, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated article, manufactured and sold by the Proprietor, private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly manufactured and sold.

Crittenden's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees have by their intrinsic superiority for all the past attained a popularity beyond all precedent. For sale, and the dye expertly applied by the best artists at the factory No. 6 Astor House.

"Gowin's 207 Style."

Attention, young men!

The Hat of the season.

Just introduced by

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents a Box; Black or Brown, warranted; Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Also, sold at No. 680 Broadway and all druggists. Inimitable Compound for the growth and beauty of the hair. Formerly for the same.

Marquise Corsets.—By MARSH & CO.'S Refined Corset Trade. Also, Silk Hosiery Stockings for various prices, with patterns and directions for measurement for the latter, made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Mayer's Hair Dye, Colorine, whose they Restore, sold by Barnes' Lorenz Cooke's Sim. Are sold by the gross. Its genuine is sold only in court and plain brown paper, and by all druggists and grocers. Depot No. 40 Ann-st.

Wrought Iron Sleeping Bedsteads, for enlarged chambers, Brooks' patent, elegant, strong, low, light, &c., with DOVER'S new large Truss, which obviates rattling. Sold by all dealers, and at the manufactory, 102 Duane-st., N. Y.

Brussels Carpets, 37½c. per Yard.

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Warranted to wear as well as any Tapestry Brussels.
Warranted Fast Colors.
Warranted to look as well as any other Brussels.
Warranted to be 50 per cent cheaper than any other carpet. Call and see them. Price, 37½c.

C. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 324 Broadway,
(Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated

NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,

New style. Price from $60 to $125.

495 Broadway, New-York.

102 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"We have one of Grover & Baker's in our own family and we must say, in justice to the manufacturers, that it is as good as it was represented to be."—*New-York Ledger, April 2.*

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The *new Family Sewing Machines*, at $60 and $65, are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Genuine Cocoaine,

FOR DRESSING THE HAIR.

PREPARED ONLY BY

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., BOSTON.

For sale by HENRMAN & CO.,

Nos. 161, 165, 511 and 192 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—induces the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Spring Season,

1859.

ROGERS & RAYMOND'S

Opening Circular

to all

Buyers of Clothing.

We open the Spring season of 1859 with a stock of clothing far exceeding in extent, variety and elegance that of any former year. We also claim the merit of

UNPARALLELED CHEAPNESS,

having stocked our cloth-rooms with the best goods in the market, at a time when prices ranged from 25 to 30 per cent, under the present average. The extensive and fashionable stock of every description of Spring clothing for men and boys, to which we invite the attention of the public.

COULD NOT BE REPLACED

at the rates at which we now offer them to retail purchasers. Among our new and brilliant styles for out-door wear the

LONDON CLOAK,

an original and exquisitely becoming Spring over-garment, is especially attractive; while the extraordinary variety of our business, traveling and full dress clothing offers the widest possible field of choice for all tastes, all occupations and all professions.

BOYS' CLOTHING

we have introduced a large number of new Paris and home-designed patterns, and our

ORDER DEPARTMENT

is stocked with superior goods, which are cut and made to measure, by the best artists, at the most moderate rates.

ONE PRICE, AND ONE ONLY,

is still our motto, and to every article the lowest figure that can be taken is conspicuously affixed.

ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts.

A Card.

We open the Spring and Summer Retail Trade with a Stock of ready-made Men's and Boys' Clothing, which is already attracting great notice on account of the large variety and extent of the many new and desirable styles of garments we have this season manufactured, and the very moderate prices at which we have marked them down.

Our Merchant Tailoring Department is supplied with an unusual variety of specialties in coatings, vestings, and trimmings, selected with great taste and care in the several European and home markets.

The demand for our well-known styles of Clothing from all sections of the United States has more than doubled our trade this Spring over any previous season. This in the face of so much competition is accounted for in the fact that the manufacture and selection of styles of our Clothing are very different, and far superior in style to that of any house in the trade, and our prices fair and moderate. Our aim is to produce the best article of its kind that can be got up for the money, both in fine and low-priced clothing. With this view—as is well known—we employ none but the best talent, and at liberal salaries, in every branch of our manufacture; and we are not afraid to state that we pay a percentage more for making each garment than any house in the trade.

This trifle, added to the cost of labor, as every consumer soon finds out, adds a large per centage to the real value of the garment. Indeed, it is one of the secrets of the great success of our system.

We respectfully invite an early call from our friends, that they may have a choice selection from the newest things.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 253, 255, 257, 259, Broadway.

We have largely added to our Shirt and Furnishing Goods manufacture this season. We beg special attention to the same.

Catarrh! Catarrh! Catarrh!

CATARRH. WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED?

Thousands of persons suffer all sorts of annoyance from Catarrh. Most people know what its inconvenience and results are, yet little is done for it, it can be cured. It is simply a chronic irritation and after enlargement of follicles, and consequent thickening of the mucous membrane, lining the nasal cavities, frontal sinuses and posterior nares and sometimes extending into the throat and lungs. From this results tightness and often vertigo of the head, obstruction of one or another flow of mucus, loss of smell, nasal voice, and often impaired hearing and taste. The old-school remedies have never been able to do anything for it. Nasal injections and inhalations are as painful and expensive as they are generally worthless, yet HUMPHREYS' CATARRH SPECIFICS, a simple SUGAR PILL taken two or three times per day, promptly relieves the milder cases, cures at once all colds in the head, and radically cures by persevering use the most obstinate cases, as is proved by the experiences of hundreds.

Price, with full directions, &c.....50 cents per box

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions and 30 Remedies, in large Apothecary vials and morocco case, $5; ditto in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $3.

The Remedies, by the single box or full case, sent to any address by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,

No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

Sold by dealers.

Volcanic Repeating Firearms.—The wonder and admiration of all who have seen them. They are now conceded to be the most perfect and effective weapon ever introduced.

THREE BALLS

CAN BE LOADED AND DISCHARGED IN LESS THAN ONE MINUTE.

Immersion in water does not effect them, being perfectly water-proof. No one going to the Gold Diggins should be without them.

Call and see the accommodating Agent.

At No. 237 Broadway, N. Y. JOSEPH MERWIN.

French Soft Hats, at wholesale only.—A large assortment just received.

Agent for the manufacturer, J. GOUPIL (ALE,) No. 156 William-st., corner of Ann.

Millions of Bottles of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup are now used every year in the United States, for Children Teething, with never-failing success. Relief in IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN. Price 25 cents.

A. J. Bleecker Son & Co. will give their personal attention to the sales of furniture, either at the residence of parties desirous of selling, or at their salerooms, No. 9 Pine-st., near Broadway.

French Gas Fixtures.

Reduction in prices. The subscriber, previous to removing to No. 625 Broadway, offers his stock at a liberal discount. H. DARDONVILLE, No. 645 Broadway.

Hatters' Plush and Trimmings.

Of every variety and EXCLUSIVE STYLES, imported and for sale low, for CASH OR APPROVED PAPER, by

ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 112 Broadway.

Gents, Step at White's, No. 216 Broadway, and look at the French soft hat, new style, called "White's Own." No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

White's Own; Something Entirely New in the soft hat line, imported by Mr. W. from Penoot, of Paris, can be seen at No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

Leary & Co.

Have now ready the Spring Style of Hats for gentlemen's wear. Nos. 2, 4 and 6 Astor House, Broadway.

MARRIED.

MOLLER—LIVINGS.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 6, by the Rev. Dr. Price, Mr. CHRISTOPHER MOLLER to Miss ANNIE R. LIVINGS, all of this City.

DIED.

COOK.—In this City, on Sunday, April 10, in the 68th year of his age, EDWARD COOK.

His friends, and those of his family, and of his father-in-law, George Lane, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 22 West 16th-st., on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

KIP.—In this City, on Sunday morning, April 10, CATHERINE KIP, daughter of the late Isaac Kip.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from No. 42 White-st. Her remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

LOCKWOOD.—In this City, on Sunday, April 10, GEORGE E. LOCKWOOD, in the 24th year of his age.

His funeral will take place at the house of his father-in-law, the Rev. Dr. Ferris, No. 10 East 17th-st., on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend, without further notice. His remains will be taken to Fairfield, Conn., for interment.

ROOT.—In this City, on Saturday morning, April 9, suddenly, MISS MARIA ROOT.

The funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother, James M. Root, 54th-st., third house west of 3d-av. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

BROWN.—In this City, on Friday, April 8, JAMES D. BROWN, aged 41 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 46 4th-av., this day, (Monday,) at 11 o'clock.

MARTIN.—In this City, on Friday evening, April 8, after a protracted illness, WM. CLEMENT MARTIN, in the 30th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his brother, Chas. J. Martin, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 128 West 23d-st., this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock.—At Yorkville, on Saturday morning, April 9, of scarlet fever, FLORENCE CECILIA, youngest daughter of George John and Anna Maria Gregory, aged 10 months.

FLAKE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 9, GERMANIE AMELIA, wife of Gerwood Flake, in the 25th year of her age. The funeral service will be held at the house of her father, Obed Smith, Esq., (Rev. Mr. Hatfield,) on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

WILSON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 9, JOHN McALLISTER WILSON, aged 9 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock, from No. 93 Cumberland-st.

BOYLAND.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 9, MARGARET BOYLAND, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock, from No. 93 Cumberland-st.

NEW BOOKS.

NEW AND FRESH BOOK.

NEW WORK BY THE REV. J. H. INGRAHAM.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE PILLAR OF FIRE;

OR, ISRAEL IN BONDAGE.

By the Author of "The Prince of the House of David."

Being an Account of the Wonderful Events

IN THE

LIFE OF THE SON

OF

PHARAOH'S DAUGHTER.

(MOSES.)

From his youth to the Ascent of Sinai: comprising, as by an eye-witness,

HIS MIRACLES BEFORE PHARAOH,

PASSAGE OF THE RED SEA,

AND

RECEPTION OF THE LAW ON MOUNT SINAI.

Containing an elaborate and richly-colored Description of the Architecture of the Egyptians; their Manners and Customs in Peace and War, in the Temple, the Family, the Mart, and at the Tomb; and also of the Israelites, while in the Land of Bondage; together with

PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF THE

HEBREWS UNDER THEIR TASKMASTERS,

Of Scenes, Processions and Spectacles upon and beside the Nile and Legends of the Obelisks, Sphinxes, and Pyramids, and of their Founders before the Flood.

DELINEATIONS OF BEAUTIFUL WOMEN,

Miriam, Amense, Lahora, and Opris.

AND OF WONDERFUL MEN,

Aaron, Remeses (Moses,) and the Prince of Uz (Job.)

Narrated in a Series of Letters from a Syrian Prince traveling in Egypt to his Royal Mother, Queen of Tyre.

The volume abounds in characteristic passages of highly wrought beauty, and Dramatic Incident.

To the 100,000 readers of "*The Prince of the House of David,*" we need only say, that this book is by the same Author, and more wonderfully interesting and exchanting.

One Vol., large 12mo., 600 pages.

Illustrated. Price $1 25.

Sent to any address by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price.

Country newspapers giving this card two insertions, shall be sent a copy of the work, by mail, prepaid, upon sending a copy of the paper.

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No. 79 John-st., New-York.

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BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,

NO. 8 BOWERY,

Wish to call the attention of the public to their assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!

SPRING OVERCOATS! BUSINESS SUITS!

A large assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS AT VERY LOW PRICES, Ranging from $6 upward.

Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion.

GOODS MADE TO ORDER in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon economical terms. DON'T FORGET—No. 8 BOWERY.

TRIUMPH OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

INVITATION TO THE PUBLIC.

On THURSDAY, the 7th inst., we shall place on exhibition in our Store, FOR TEN DAYS ONLY, (by the kind permission of Capt. Shestakoff), the truly

MAGNIFICENT SERVICES

OF

FINE DECORATED CHINA,

SOLID SILVER,

RICH CUT GLASSWARE,

TABLE CUTLERY, &c.,

CONSISTING OF

NEARLY TWENTY THOUSAND PIECES,

FOR THE

NEW RUSSIAN STEAM FRIGATE

"GENERAL ADMIRAL,"

to be used at the table of the

GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE

AND THE OFFICERS OF THE FRIGATE.

The above order has been in preparation at our fabrics during the past twelve months, and we firmly believe that in *Design, Workmanship, Color and Artistic Execution, it has rarely, if ever, been equaled, and certainly* NEVER EXCELLED.

We extend a cordial invitation to the citizens of New-York and the public generally, to call at our store and examine for themselves.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,

Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

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12 PAGES OF BEAUTIFUL MUSIC.

Price 10 cents weekly.

To be had at all Bookstores and News Depôts.

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NEW STYLES.
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NEW STYLES.

for the

SPRING TRADE,
SPRING TRADE.

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SPRING TRADE,

now opening and for sale at extremely low prices, by

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,

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12 PAGES OF POPULAR MUSIC.

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BALDWINS'

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

THE LARGEST IN THE CITY,

Built by Wm. B. Astor, for merchant tailors, the business of

NOS. 10 AND 12 BOWERY,

One of the largest

NEW AND MOST TASTY STOCKS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS

The CUSTOMERS' DEPARTMENT not equaled.

COMPETITION DEFIED.

SPRING STYLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION READY.

Ladies are invited to call and examine the CHILDREN'S Department, which is not in any way surpassed by any in the world.

JERRY BARNUM.

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Price 10 cents weekly.

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ENGLISH CARPETS.

English Tapestry, 75c. to $1.
English Ingrain do.
Superfine Ingrain do.
Ingrain and Three-ply at from 50c. to $1.
Oil-cloths from 1 to 6 yards wide, from 25c. to 65c. per yard.

Also, Crossley's yard-wide Tapestries, new patterns, at low prices.

E. BEAUTYS,

No. 5 Bleecker-st., near the Cooper Institute.

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12 PAGES OF BEAUTIFUL MUSIC.

Price 10 cents weekly.

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CONSUMPTION IS CURABLE!

BY THE USE OF

Winchester's Genuine Preparation of Dr. J. T. Churchill's Compound of the

HYPOPHOSPHITES

OF LIME, SODA AND POTASH,

Originally discovered and prescribed by him as a Specific Remedy for

CONSUMPTION!

This extraordinary Chemical Preparation of Phosphorus, the Discovery of Dr. Churchill, of Paris, is put up by the undersigned CHEMICALLY PURE, IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH HIS FORMULA, AND MAY BE RELIABLY RELIED ON. The bottles have the following words BLOWN IN THE GLASS, as an additional protection to the public:

"DR. J. T. CHURCHILL'S HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME, SODA AND POTASH, A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, J. WINCHESTER, NEW-YORK."

The use of the HYPOPHOSPHITES in CONSUMPTION, Scrofula, Nervous Debility, Asthma, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Female Complaints and all diseases depending upon a DEFICIENT VITALITY IN THE ELEMENTS OF THE BLOOD, has proved their INVARIABLE EFFICACY in thousands of cases in Europe and America, and established the claim of the Discoverer, that they are a SURE PREVENTIVE, and a

SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.

Dr. Churchill says:

"IN NO SINGLE INSTANCE HAVE I FOUND THE REMEDY FAIL TO PRODUCE EVERYTHING THAT COULD REASONABLY BE EXPECTED FROM IT. In most instances the benefit derived from it has FAR EXCEEDED what could, at first, have been hoped for, WHEN TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT THE DEGREE AND EXTENT OF THE INJURY SUSTAINED BY THE LUNGS PREVIOUSLY TO THE USE OF THE REMEDY. * * * * * Out of twenty-two cases in the third or last stage, treated at my Dispensary during the past year, EIGHT HAVE COMPLETELY RECOVERED, eight have died, and six are still under treatment. SUCH A RESULT IS ALTOGETHER UNPARALLELED IN THE ANNALS OF MEDICINE."

TERRIBLE MORTALITY OF CONSUMPTION!

Dr. Churchill again says:

"*The time will come when Consumption, instead of sloping, as it now does,* ONE-SIXTH OF THE WHOLE HUMAN RACE, *and more than* ONE-HALF OF ALL THE ADULT POPULATION *of most civilized communities*, WILL DWINDLE DOWN TO AN INSIGNIFICANT ITEM IN THE CAUSES OF MORTALITY.

I am anxious that the HYPOPHOSPHITES should be brought, AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE, into UNIVERSAL USE, as I know that they will prove not only AS SURE A REMEDY IN CONSUMPTION AS QUININE IS IN INTERMITTENT FEVER, BUT ALSO AN EFFECTUAL A PRESERVATIVE AS VACCINATION IN SMALL POX.

It is of the utmost importance that this REMEDY be prescribed in its purest state, for unless it be so, it is not only

USELESS BUT DANGEROUS!

Especially if there be any IRON, FREE LIME, CARBONATE OF SODA, &c., &c., contained in it, as is the case in a great majority of the Salts sold as Hypophosphites. Dr. Churchill says: "NO OTHER DRUG OR MEDICINE SHOULD BE COMBINED WITH THEM, OR TAKEN AT THE SAME TIME."

Be sure to purchase Winchester's Genuine Preparation, which is certified by Dr. James R. Chilton, to be "PROPERLY MADE and CHEMICALLY PURE." My *fac simile* signature is upon every bottle.

Price $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, with full directions for use. Write for circulars, which will give RELIABLE INFORMATION and save from all possibility of deception. Sold wholesale at the LOWEST DISCOUNT FOR CASH, at the sole General Dépôt in the United States, by

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ENGLISH AND AMERICAN,
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IN GREAT VARIETY,
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IMMENSE REDUCTION.
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MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS,

Having removed from No. 120 Fulton-st. to

NO. 214 BROADWAY,

Opposite St. Paul's Church, NEW-YORK,

Store formerly occupied by Genin, Hatter,

Are now prepared with a splendid

STOCK OF SPRING GOODS,

READY-MADE OR TO ORDER, SUPERFINE MEDIUM AND LOW PRICED CLOTHING,

TO SUIT THE PURSE OF ALL.

The Custom Department is well stocked with a fine assortment of Piece Goods, which will be cut and manufactured by the best artists, and at prices that will astonish Broadway customers.

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NEW AND CHOICE PATTERNS FOR SPRING SALES

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,

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Are now opening their entire Spring importations at the following low rates:

Velvet and Medallion, best English...10s. to 12s. per yard
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Three-ply and Ingrain, new styles.... 4s. to 5s. per yard
Floor Oil Cloths, &c., &c., at equally low rates.

291. WINDOW SHADES. 291.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,

AND

All goods pertaining to the Upholstery Goods business are to be found in greater variety and at lower prices—Where?

291. AT KELTY, BROTHERS & LUM, 291.

BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

PRINCE IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE.

FROM

DE VENOGE & CO., EPERNAY, FRANCE.

As used at the

IMPERIAL TABLES OF THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

Can be had at all the leading hotels, and from all the principal dealers throughout the country.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Importer,

Corner of BROADWAY and BROOME-STREET.

THE "OLD DOMINION"

COFFEE AND TEA POTS

Are manufactured under the patent for the United States by ARTEUE, BURNHAM & GILBOY, Philadelphia, and are for sale by dealers in housekeeping articles and storekeepers generally. E. P. TORREY, No. 8 Platt-st. trade agent for

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSES, 123 and 125 West 45th-st., lately finished and ready for the first by 20 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and contain every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the first day of March next. Terms very moderate, to a responsible party. For further particulars apply to A. W. FRY, No. 18 Chambers-st., from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

SAND-OFFICE AT WHITE PLAINS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEAR THE DEPOT. JOSIE F. JENKINS, Civil Engineer and Surveyor.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.—Several farms and fine residences, also for sale near the Station Railroad. Inquire as above.

$600 LIVE-SHORES FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Situated between North 7th and North 10th sts., the East River and the Bound Brook Railroad, a few minutes' walk of the Peck-slip and the Grand Street Ferries. The railroad runs from Jersey City, Hoboken, Newark, and through the heart of the city, and is the shortest and most direct route to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and all points West. No parties allowed to erect good buildings (and have place permitted of the high ground) the lots will be leased; and can be leased to the amount of one half of the lots, if desired, payable at periods to suit. Also, 20 lots, each lot varying in price from $1,200 to $4,000. Inquire of CHARLES FOWLER, corner North 9th and 4th-sts., Brooklyn, or to SAMUEL S. HUNT, No. 112 4th-av.

WATER POWER.—FOR SALE OR TO LET. A large stone factory and a never-failing water-power, suitable for a paper-mill, grist mill, or any other manufacturing purpose, on Bronx River, 10 miles from the City of New-York, on the Harlem Railroad, with an acre of land, well stocked with choice fruit, large garden highly cultivated, three houses, barn, &c.; the factory is three-story, 40x80. Also, adjoining, a one-story building 40x60, all in perfect order. The factory and part of the land, with the water power, would be sold separately. For further particulars apply to A. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—ALL THE THREE-STORY BRICK AND MUD-CELLAR BROWN-STONE HOUSES, in the most fashionable part of the Northern District; houses to be in perfect order and to be vacated every May; lots 20 feet wide; there are three lots beautifully laid out in front of each house, with the choicest flowers and fruit; a fountain supplied by Ridgewood water; stable and coach-house in the rear, and two carriages. The property will be sold separately or together. For particulars apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY.—By A. C. LOOMIS, No. 1,180 Broadway, near 29th-st.

Lots on Broadway, 23d and 24th sts.
Lots on Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.
Lots on Broadway, corner 37th-st.
Lots on Broadway, between 51st and 52d sts.
Lots on Broadway, corner 60th-st.
Lots on Broadway and 67th st.
Lots on Broadway, 68th and 69th sts and 9th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE FIRST-class three-story high stoop brown-stone house, 27 feet wide, lot 104 feet deep, beautifully situated on Stuyvesant-square, and Rutherfurd-place, St. George's church-house. Possession can be given. Will be sold at a reasonable price, or easy terms, or rented at a moderate price to a responsible tenant. For further particulars apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,120 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house and lot No. 17 West 23d-st., between 5th and Madison-ave.; lot 25 by half block; house 40x60; has been occupied but two years, is in perfect order, and contains every modern convenience; built by Robbins, of the best manner; extra plumbing, &c.; will be sold at a bargain and much under cost; terms by high bidder. For particulars apply on the premises, or to HENRY MASON, No. 1 Water-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR OF THOSE ELEGANT DOUBLE-HOUSE BROWN-STONE FRONTS, situated on the south side of 46th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., three stories, high stoops, all modern improvements; will be sold low and on easy terms; also, other houses in various places and in different locations. Apply to DANIEL GARRISON, No. 11 West 35th-st., or A. H. MIDDLETON, at the 46th-st. buildings.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A DWELLING-house and lot, with two more lots improved as a garden, very delightfully situated on Gates-av., between Classon and Franklin. This property is in the healthiest and most pleasant part of the city, and the improvements in the neighborhood are all of the best character. For sale cheap; apply to A. FRANKFELD, No. 39 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE PREMISES NO. 128 12TH-ST., between Avenues B and C, comprising four lots, with buildings thereon, lately occupied as a machine shop, suitable for a foundery, saw or planing mill, machinist or any manufacturing business, being located near the principal iron works and ship yards. Engine and line of shafting will be sold if desired. For terms, apply to ADRIAN B. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4-story brown-stone English-basement house No. 47 West 31st-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., newly painted and in perfect order, and in perfect order in all the modern improvements. For cards of admission, terms, apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR ENGLISH BASEMENT, suitable for a private family or physician—A first-class front English basement, of most convenient arrangement, in 23d-st., near Madison-square, with or without the furniture. Early possession can be had. For further information and cards to view the premises, inquire at HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

WHARF AND UPLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Twelve lots of land, 200 feet in depth on East River, before, in front on 20th-st. 216 feet, 200 feet deep, together with the bulkhead and wharf right attached thereto, will be leased for a term of years from the first of May ensuing, or will be sold on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to A. J. BECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—THE THREE-STORY brown-stone houses and lots, No. 206 Hicks-st. and No. 88 Prospect-st., Brooklyn. Also, two houses, 151 and 153 Bleecker-st., Eastern District, Brooklyn, and 20 miles from the City of New-York, on the Harlem Railroad, with 20 acres of land, well stocked with choice fruit, large garden highly cultivated, three houses, barn, &c.; the factory is three-story, 40x80. Also, adjoining, a one-story building 40x60, all in perfect order. The factory and part of the land, with the water power, would be sold separately. For further particulars apply to A. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE, No. 206 West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.; house 20 feet wide, 50 feet deep; possession can be given on the 1st of May; the carpets in the house are new, and of superior quality; will be sold with house if required. Apply to A. L. DE GARI, No. 313 Front-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE, in Madison, between 23d and 24th-sts., in complete order; can be delivered at all times. For further particulars inquire of HENRY MORGAN, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE IN EAST 17th-st., No. 41; rent $700; the premises are in good order; possession can be given on the 1st of May. Also, 11 miles from the City Hall, a farm of 40 acres, with mansion and part of furniture. Inquire of JOHN FETTERETCH, No. 22 Ann-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 23 WEST 22d-st., 20 ft. 8 in. by 42 ft.; lot half the block in length; house nearly as good as new; will be sold cheap. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 56 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A 2-STORY HOUSE, in very good order, with 2 acres, for 20 years; two miles from City, in Bronx, near the Presbyterian church. Apply to BENJAMIN F. WELLS, on the premises, or 37 Cedar-st. Mason remains handy.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL VILLA PLOTS FROM 1 to 5 acres, adjoining Fordham Hill, half a mile from the Fordham Depot, on reasonable terms. Apply to Dr. HORSEFIELD, first store, Fordham; or JOHN DEMING, Southam, or A. N. ZAPPE, No. 271 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY—FIRST-CLASS brick house, with all the modern improvements, within seven minutes' walk of the Ferry, most desirably located. JOHN A. SOUTHMAYD, No. 46 Grand-st., or No. 101 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 20 Lexington-place, 20x40, between 5th and 6th-avs.; three fronts; one Croton water in the third story; gas, hot and cold water; tables, &c. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 4 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brick house, No. 606 East Broadway, (fronting the Museum,) with the most improved modern improvements. Apply to D. FIELD, No. 121 Bowery-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 116 Allen-st. For further particulars, inquire on the premises.

PAINTING AND REPAIRING.—OLD SHIPS, boats, and all other craft repaired and painted, and old rigging made up and repaired. Roofing material; it is an durable and cheap material for roofing, and can be put on by any one; it is also a good article for lining cellars, stables, and other purposes, and is very cheap; also, Rosin, Pitch, Tar, Oakum, Rope, Canvas, Oil, Paint, Varnish, Brushes, Glass, Putty, Nails, Spikes, Anchors, Chains, Pumps, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Copper, Tin, Sheet Iron, Stoves, Tools, Cordage, Blocks, Oars, Boat Hooks, Lanterns, Lamps, Oil Cans, Ship Chandlery, Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Lead, Percussion Caps, Fishing Tackle, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Clothing, Groceries, Provisions, Tobacco, Segars, Liquors, Ale, Porter, Cider, Vinegar, Saleratus, Soap, Candles, Matches, Brooms, Buckets, Tubs, Pails, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Hardware, Tools

MEDICAL.

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WHE OXYGENATED BITTERS.
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AN UNFAILING REMEDY.
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FOR
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,
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THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.
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[illegible] prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and sold by all druggists everywhere.

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THE GREAT DIURETIC.
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A certain, safe and speedy cure for diseases of the
BLADDER,
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ORGANIC WEAKNESS.
Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5. Delivered to any address. Depot No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia. Sold by druggists and retailers everywhere. D. B. MARDS & CO., No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia, Sole Proprietors. Agents: J. Wilkinson, New-York, and by druggists and dealers everywhere.

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Dr. G. D. HAMMOND, FUPIL of Record, of Paris, the most Venereal Surgeon living, and of Professor Cazenave and Mott, of New-York, is consulted privately at his office, 2 Bond-st., near South and of Broadway, on the most difficult diseases of the human system, especially secret, including Weakness, &c., &c. Office hours from 9 to 1, and from 6 to 9 in the evening. The principal [illegible] Terms moderate.

[illegible]
RUSSIAN WAR OINTMENT.
RUSSIAN WAR OINTMENT.
A speedy cure for worms, scalds, felons, corns, sore or broken breasts, cuts, scratches, &c. Wholesale by A. B. & D. SANDS; retail by all druggists.

DR. LACOSTE'S, OF PARIS,
(Assistant to the celebrated Dr. Ricord.)
FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL OFFICE.
Secret Parisian treatment of Venereal Diseases, SEXUAL WEAKNESS AND FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Hours 10 to 4, and 7 to 9 P. M. No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE have discovered of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER, of 4th, the Hesterian Dispensary, No. 5 Dey-st., New-York City. Established in 1826, for the cure of Venereal and Urinary Diseases. Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain nature, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or retirement in the shortest time of any treatment without the nauseous and injurious effects of other remedies; cures in two cases in less than six hours; it roots out the venereal taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is 81 a vial, and cannot be obtained anywhere but at the old office, No. 5 Division-st. Look for parlor, that treats of the evil effects of early vice and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate engravings, portraying every disease and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

[illegible]

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, devoted his attention to diseases of a certain nature, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with success, and which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no hindrance to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients at his office, 2 Vesey-st., near Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M., and 6 to 9 evenings. To young men, who have fallen victims to the vice of self-pollution, and who, clearly realizing the miserable consequences of the Venereal Disease in all its different forms, seek some one in whom they can place implicit confidence, he would say, that he has made the subject of the diseases of the sexual system his study for years, and can, in a manner that will not wound the most delicate mind, give such advice and such remedies as should effect a speedy cure. Dr. WATSON's Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, treating on the Venereal Disease, and Nervous Debility, is sent free of charge to any person who may send for it, inclosing a letter, stamped and directed

LAW REPORTS.

[illegible]

Important Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—April 9.

Before Judge Betts.

ADMIRALTY—[illegible]—SUPREME COURT RULE.

Richard Squires vs. *The steamboat Charlotte* et al.—The libel was filed in this cause to recover wages for wharfage, alleging that the steamboat belonging to the port of New-York for some time preceding to the part of New-York for some time prior to the month of November last, and during that time the said libelant has [illegible] the said steamboat to lie at one of the wharves of the said City, the wharfage whereof amounts to [illegible], and that said wharfage was necessary for said steamboat.

The claimant appeared in the action, but a default was entered against her for failing to answer. The claimant's proctor applied on the pleadings, and an affidavit for an order setting aside the libelant's proceedings, and for the dismissal of the libel as not within the jurisdiction of the Court.

[illegible]

The decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States at its last session, (December term, 1858,) have settled the rule of law that actions of the nature of the present one are not within the Admiralty jurisdiction of the Court. (Rufus Allen et al. vs. Newberry; Thomas McGuire vs. Stephen Carr.) [illegible] no ratification of the informalities in the pleading can avail the libelant to any serviceable end. He has brought his suit before a tribunal incapable of taking cognizance of the subject matter.

[illegible] decisions must also counteract and displace all values to any permissive grant of authority to the Admiralty Courts to take cognizance of this subject, *much power be doubtable from the 12th* rule in Admiralty; as a regulation out of the competency of that Court to make cannot avail in law any more for a qualified period than absolutely and withouts [illegible] the Supreme Court having now determined that the Admiralty tribunals never were clothed with the legal right *to take cognizance of questions of liens or contracts* [illegible] or for supplies furnished a vessel in her home port, while engaged in the purely internal commerce of the State where she belongs, it cannot be contended that a mistaken sanction of the exercise of such authority in a rule of Court, can be made available or effective in opposition to such solemn [illegible].

It is accordingly ordered that the further prosecution of this action be perpetually stayed, and that the sureties and her sureties in the suit be discharged therefrom, with costs.

For libelants, Mr. Andrews; for claimant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Dunckle.

Decisions in Equity.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—April 9.

Judge Hall has sent down his decision in the following case, heard before him in March last.

[illegible]

John Stoddarge, et al., vs. Willis Hemiston.—This was a bill filed to obtain an injunction and an account for an alleged infringement by the defendant of a patent issued to the complainant, March 6, 1855, for an improvement in machines for making candles. The complaint, who is a manufacturer of candle-moulding machines, claimed under three patents issued to himself for improvements in the machinery.

Held by the Court—That on the evidence there was no infringement of the second claim of the complainant's patent.

That the defence of want of novelty set up in reference to the first claim is not made out; that invention was required to produce the organization and device covered by the claim, and that the defendant has infringed the plaintiff's patent.

Decree, therefore, for the complainants.

For complainants, Mr. Gifford and Mr. Harding; for respondent, Mr. Keller.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT

Alleged Murder on the High Seas.—John G. Woods master, and George A. Williams mate, of the bark Hermon, of Harpswell, Maine, were, on Thursday, arraigned before United States Commissioner Mason, charged with the murder of a German sailor named George Varmes. *Edward Franklin, a sailor* on board, and one of the witnesses for the prosecution, swore that while on the passage from Cardenas to New-York, on the 15th of March, Varmes was at the wheel, but owing to a heavy roll, did not steer straight, at which the captain cursed him. Varmes, while listening to the captain let go the wheel, causing the quarter to jibe. The captain caught the man by the throat, when he, letting go of the wheel, put his arm around the captain, and threw him on the deck. The mate came off and pulled Varmes off, who thereupon ran forward to the forecastle, and armed himself with a marlin spike. The captain armed himself with a pistol, and threatened to shoot him unless he disarmed himself to be put in irons. Franklin persuaded him to submit, and after some talk, being assured that nothing more should done, he allowed himself to be ironed. He was then taken aft and placed between the half deck where ropes are stowed. The next morning the captain was at the wheel while the whole of the crew were wearing ship. He saw Varmes run out of the cabin, go forward and into the forecastle, with a pistol in each hand. The captain and mate went forward, said the witness, and I saw them soon after coming aft with the man, the mate had a rope about the man's neck and pulling, while the captain was pushing him from behind. When they got pretty near middships, while they were on the deck load, which was even with the ship's rail, the man braced himself against a spar which was lashed to the rail, and held fast. The vessel was rolling, there being a heavy sea on. Just then the mate gave a lurch, and the man, not braced, his hand slipping out from the rope, which was left in the mate's hands. We threw him a plank and rope, but he was unable to catch into, on account of his hands being stiff on. He disappeared astern, and in a few minutes we saw him turn over and go down. The sea was running quite heavy at the time. There was no order given to 'bout ship. We attempted to let down the boat, but couldn't get down before the man sank. When Varmes ran forward, he had a pistol in the forecastle, in irons. I saw that his face was badly cut and bruised, and badly swollen about the mouth. I had noticed that when he was put in irons, the day before, he had no marks on his face, and during the night we heard cries proceeding from the place where he was kept, as if he was being beaten.

Another witness for the prosecution, Andrew Johnson by name, testified to seeing the man fall over; that he went with the lurch of the vessel, and that the Captain was some eight or ten feet from him at the time he fell; that one of the ropes he threw him hit him upon his head, but he couldn't take it on account of his being handcuffed.

William S. Leavitt, second mate, was examined for the defence and testified that he jumped into the boat while hanging at the davits, to cut it away; while he was cutting the alarm was given that the man had already sank; he then gave it up, and came on deck; there was no order given to weather the ship to, and he didn't know who gave the order, if any was given, he knew the boat.

The Commissioner said that the prosecution had failed to make out a case of willful murder, and asked the United States District-Attorney what he had to say about it. Mr. Dwight claimed that the parties should be held, if not for murder, for manslaughter, at least, because as master and mate of the vessel they had not used every means in their power to save the man's life; that the ship was not ordered to be hove to, nor was the boat really lowered, and search made where the man was seen to sink; that for this neglect they were culpable, whether they were to blame for the man's going overboard or not.

Mr. Norton did not regard the matter in this light, and discharged the defendants.

It is understood that the District-Attorney will send the case to the Grand Jury.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

[illegible] CHARGES AGAINST A LAWYER—SPICY CORRESPONDENCE—[illegible] OF A PRIVATE JOURNAL.

Before Judge Barbour.

Augustus F. Bennett vs. *Horatio F. Averill—Albert Boryan et al.* vs. *the same.—John D. Lewis et al.* vs. *the same.*—This is a motion, argued day before yesterday, to vacate orders of arrest made in these three actions, in which defendant is detained in custody. Averill was a lawyer, lately in practice in this City, of the firm of Bayard & Averill. According to the allegations of the affidavits on which the orders of arrest were made, he became embarrassed in his pecuniary affairs, until, in January, 1859, he had parted with all his property except his personal wearing apparel, which he duly assigned to about $2,000. About the 9th of January, 1859, he procured various parties to cash checks drawn by him on various banks in this City, representing that he had money in the bank to meet them. He obtained in this way nearly $200. His design in doing so was to put himself in funds to go to California. On Monday, January 10, he left the City under a false name. He first went to Troy, thence returned to Jersey City, where he put up at the American Hotel under the name of F. H. Livingston. From thence he went, in a day or two, to Philadelphia, under the same assumed name, and from there went on his way to New-Orleans and California as far as Charleston. Here he was arrested on a criminal charge. He afterwards returned to New-York, and was there rearrested on a criminal charge, and after examination was fully committed. The affidavits charged that the defendant had obtained money and goods by false pretences, and that he had left the State with the intent.

In the affidavits on which defendant moves to vacate the arrests, he denies having made the representations charged as to having funds in bank to meet the checks, or that he intended any fraud in obtaining the money on them. He admits that he left the City secretly, or that he travelled under a false name; except that he denies that any fraud was in his mind. Having received a letter from his father, in which he alleges that he went for the purpose of enabling him to pay his debts, and that subsequently he wrote to several of his creditors, telling them he was going, and where. He says that he went to Troy, to obtain pecuniary aid from friends residing there; but failing in this, he went on to Washington, with the same purpose. There he stayed several days, and was admitted to the Supreme Court; and this fact was published in the papers. His friends in Washington advised him to go to San Francisco, and gave him assurances of a business support there, which he concluded to accept. He accordingly wrote back to his creditors in New-York, telling them he was going, and asking them to send their claims out to San Francisco. He then went on to Charleston, S. C., and spent a few days in visiting Governor Aiken, who resides near that city, before proceeding to California. Returning to Charleston he was arrested by the agency of John Livingston, the attorney of the plaintiffs. This arrest, he charges, was without legal right or foundation, and was procured by Livingston by means of false statements, and collusion with the officers of justice; and was employed by Livingston merely as a means to coerce the defendant into a settlement of the demands against defendant; one of which demands, to the amount of about $100, was held by Livingston, himself. He further alleges that while he was under arrest at Charleston, he was induced to make a settlement of the claims prosecuted by Livingston, which settlement he understood to cover, and did cover the claims embraced in these suits. On this he was released and returned to New-York, believing that he could not be further molested but on arriving here, he was again arrested. He also charges the plaintiff's attorney, Mr. Livingston, with harsh and unfair practice towards him, and alleges that one of the motives of Livingston in prosecuting the claims is to injure him in the estimation of certain of his friends, and in particular of a young lady, whom both defendant and Livingston met at Saratoga Springs last Summer, and to whom he alleges Livingston has written a letter defaming defendant, and threatening to send him to State Prison.

To rebut these allegations, and to sustain their *orders of arrest, the plaintiffs read a number of new papers.* They put in first the record of the complaints and examination of the defendant before Justice Welsh, of this City, on the criminal charges against him. Those charges were in part based on the same transactions as those on which these suits are brought, and the proofs taken on the examination are relied on *as corroborating the statements of the original affidavits* of plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs also put in the affidavit of John Livingston, the attorney of plaintiffs, in which he reasserts the facts charged as fraudulent upon Averill. He gives a full narrative of all the proceedings instituted by him for the apprehension of the defendant, and fully denies the charges of unfair practice, and also denies that he entered into any settlements or compositions with defendant which were intended to preclude the plaintiffs from prosecuting the defendant for the balances of their demands remaining unpaid. *He explains the circumstance of his writing to* the lady mentioned in Averill's affidavit, by showing that *the lady had, some time previous*, informed him that Averill was a suitor for her hand, and had asked him (Livingston) what was Averill's character, and he, for want of correct information, had recommended Averill; but, after Averill's absconding, he deemed *it his duty to write to the lady apprising her of some* of the facts.

The plaintiff further put in evidence a large number of letters, written by and to the defendant, between the time of his leaving New-York and his return, and also his private journal. These papers were found in his trunk, which was searched on his arrest; and are *relied on as showing clearly that the* defendant was guilty of deliberate and intentional *fraud, and that in leaving the City he intended to abscond* in fraud of his creditors, instead of designing to return. He gave some extracts from the letters (there are eighteen in all) and the journal, bearing on these questions.

From Letter No. 2—W. T. Van Riper, said to be Averill's confidential adviser, to Averill.

JANUARY 10, 1859.

DEAR AVERILL: Verily a whirlwind has passed over the City. The first note of alarm was from Haymer; about as soon as he got into the office. "The Register is gone! Where the devil is Averill?" * * * * I could not get to The Harlem Railroad Dépôt in time to see you. Be very discreet and careful. *Tear the H. F. A. off your trunks right away.* I will be at Philadelphia Thursday night. * * * * * * * *

Faithfully, V.

From No. 3—Van Riper to Averill.

JERSEY CITY—6 P. M.

DEAR AVERILL: Sluyter is just the maddest man that is at present in the land of the living, and says he is determined to stop you.

Hayner is going (he says) to Troy to-morrow on the same amiable errand. Hayner thinks you have gone to Minnesota. * * * * * * * *

I have seen your sister at No. 206. She will no doubt act very discreetly, but *I did not tell her where you were, or what was your new name.*

Keep out of the streets. VAN.

From No. 10—Averill to Van Riper.

THE FREE TAVERN—9¾ P. M.,
Philadelphia, Jan. 12, '59.

DEAR VAN: I got in safely at ¾ o'clock and found your three letters for Mr. L. * * * At supper, a young blood from *the Empire City* nodded very familiarly, but I returned it very coldly; and as he was about three-quarters sprung, *I felt sure of being able to bluff, if he came the familiar.* I put out as well as possible * * * and have now a cold with an investment of pen and inkery, and a camels'-hair brush.—you will say, "For what?"—but by the looks of things I have taken up the art of painting, and made the defacement of certain letters—my maiden effort—and I may say that I have entirely succeeded. I saw on the cars a friend of ours—*Kingsley*, of the *Howard*—but preserved a cold indifference.

I shall leave at 11 (this) P. M. unless unceremoniously stopped. It will be the cut train, of course,—and I can almost picture before me, even now, several ghosts and hobgoblins, *night mares*, and the rattling of bars and bolts. I expect to see them all in a dream. * * * *

I have just thought it would be a good idea to inclose you a note dated at Buffalo, and you can say that you thoughtlessly tore up the envelope. * * * *

Most truly yours, HORATIO.

From No. 11—Averill to Van Riper.

WILLARD'S HOTEL, Washington,
Jan. 14, 1859, 11¼ P. M.,

DEAR VAN: I got here this morning at 6½. I saw no *brass star* shedding its effulgent beams upon my countenance on arrival. I have not been saluted with an *official grip* or the *locust* upto the present hour. I feel comparatively safe, but under great restraint, because I know so many people. * * I booked myself, as I think, very ingeniously, thus: "h. f. Overill." The proprietor asked if I ignored capitals, and I told him *they were so very common.* I then spelled and pronounced the name for him, and he put the same in his ledger before it got cold. * * * *

From No. 15—Averill to Van Riper.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 19, 1859.

DEAR VAN: I got in here this morning at 9 o'clock. * * * * Gov. Aiken is out on his plantation at a house, and I go there in the morning. He is said to be worth one and a half millions, and has only one child, a *daughter.* Perhaps I shall take stock, and send on a good fat nigger to my creditors. I only write this to let you know my whereabouts.

From Averill's Journal.

(The following is the entry in the journal narrating Averill's dealings with the plaintiffs and others on Jan. 7. It should be premised that in the entry of Jan. 1 the writer relates a consultation between himself and Van Riper, at which it was determined that Averill was hopelessly embarrassed, and that he should go to California; also, another conversation between Averill and his sister, in which he apprised her of his intention to go.)

SATURDAY, Jan. 8, 1859.

Got down town about 12. Went to the Howard, and sent for Van Riper. * * * I had $200 to pay on the Gregory place to-day, to save that, and I wanted $600 for myself to start with. I first went up to the Nassau Bank and took up the kite, then to J. H. Martin's and borrowed $100 on check dated Monday, the 10th, of H. F. A. (Horatio F. Averill,) $135 of Lewis Haviland & Co. on H. A. A's (Hayner & Averill's) check, dated 12th instant, $100 of Corbin, on my check dated 10th; $100 of John Livingston, on my check dated 10th inst.; $200 50 of Brandt, on my check dated to-day; $100 of Brown, on my check dated 10th instant, making in all $700 50. I then paid the draft for $200 54. I tried Knapp and Peck on a loan and also M. S. Friend, but they did not have any to spare. I believe these were all I tried. *I certainly was very successful, as every one* seemed ready to oblige me. It was devilish hard to borrow in this way, but they are all able to stand it. About 5 P. M. Van Riper came over, and I told him what I had accomplished. He seemed to laugh with a sort of fiendish smile, as though he was to have some good pickings *out of what I was going to leave behind*; but he is a friend of mine after all, and I could not do without him. As soon as it was dark enough we emerged from the hotel and went down in the basement to get a couple of trunks. * * * * I gave Van my two checks, one for $120, dated the 10th, and one for $350, dated 14th, and took his receipt that they were not to be drawn or negotiated and were only intended as a favor, so that he could say that he had lost something by me, and thus not appear to be in my confidence."

On all the papers on both sides it appeared to the Court that the question of intent to defraud was involved in too great a conflict of testimony to be determined on motion; and a reference was therefore ordered to the Hon. Lucien Birdseye to take further proofs and examine the parties, and report the evidence and his opinion.

This morning Averill was brought up on *habeas corpus* before Justice Strong, to obtain his discharge from custody on the criminal complaint above referred to; and the Justice being of opinion that there was not ground for holding him, ordered his discharge.

CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

Emily A. Meier vs. *Chas. E. Meier.*—Judgment of divorce granted with costs—custody of child to mother.

Emma A. Ackerman vs. *Ferdinand Ackerman.*—*Judgment of divorce granted with costs. Custody of* child to mother.

Will of Geo. W. Geer.—Petition denied.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Alonzo A. Alvord vs. *Sophia Beach, et al.*—Motion granted to direct balance of 10 per cent., deducting rents collected of the petitioner, the referee to settle the amount, if necessary.

Jesse Lyon vs. *Samson A. Valentine.*—Case settled.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—April 9.

Before Judge Roosevelt.

Alnah Blaisdell vs. *Henry J. Raymond et al.*—The interrogatories and cross-interrogatories must be modified.

Elizabeth Slocum vs. *John Slocum.*—Judgment of divorce granted, custody of child to mother.

Sarah D. Merchant vs. *George D. Merchant.*—Judgment of divorce granted, custody of the child to the mother.

Pension of Caroline M. Morris et al.—Referred to Charles Stuart, Esq.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—April 9.

William P. Forbes vs. *Robert Waller.*—*The same* vs. *Edgar Logan, Executor.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

David Ogden [vs. *The New-York Mutual Insurance Company.*—Judgment reversed. New trial granted. Costs to abide event.

[illegible] Clapham, &c. vs. *George W. Lawrence.*—Order affirmed with costs.

[illegible] D. Stewart, &c. vs. *George B. Sympson.*—The motion for a new argument is therefore granted on payment by the defendant of $10 costs of the motion, *either party to be at liberty on the reargument* of the appeal on six days notice to the adverse party.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Judge Sidney Dillon.

Patterson vs. *Perry.*—Judgment to be entered on payment of the costs now taxed, with Term Costs, to the defendants, George Miller and Geo. M. Reed, or their attorney.

Before Judge Paine.

East River Bank vs. *John W. Vosburgh et al.*—Demurrer allowed on terms.

Moses A. Briggs et al. vs. *John Clapp, Jr.*—Demurrer overruled, with liberty to defendant to answer within fifteen days, on payment of costs.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term.

Before Judge Hilton.

Edwin Forrest vs. *Nathaniel P. Willis.*—This is an action for libel. It has been already once tried five years ago, when the jury disagreed. It was brought on again to-day.

After some discussion between counsel as to who had the right to open and close, that privilege was at last accorded by the Judge to Mr. Van Buren, the counsel for plaintiff. He commenced his address to the jury by referring to the widespread celebrity of both the plaintiff and defendant, which was important to be taken into view in considering how much evil his writings could inflict. He then described the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Forrest, and their domestic felicity prior to May 30, 1846, and narrated the subsequent difficulties between them, all which are familiar to the public, down to the application for a divorce, in Pennsylvania, in connection with which a commission was issued, and this document was published in the New-York *Herald*, and otherwise. Upon this publication arose the article in the *Home Journal*, Mr. Willis' paper, on which the action was brought. It was an article which tended to degrade and disgrace the plaintiff—to represent him as a man well satisfied of his wife's innocence, but so base as to desire to use any means to gain his ends.

This article, he continued, drew upon Mr. Willis the chastisement which, in the counsel's opinion, it richly deserved; and this was followed by an action for assault and battery, resulting in a verdict of $3,000. On that trial the Court refused to permit the libel to be offered, saying it was matter for a separate trial. For this reason was the action maintained separately. *He then defined the rights of the defendant as being* two-fold. One was to attack Mr. Forrest's character—another to show the truth of the article.

Mr. Van Buren then said that he would read those parts of the libel of which he complained.

Mr. Girard objected. He said the whole must be read.

The Court decided that the plaintiff might read such portions as seemed to him to sustain his action.

Mr. Van Buren read parts of the article. It contained a general critique upon Mr. Forrest's character as to gentlemanly manners, referred to his present position, and the wrong done for inquiring into his actions, to prevent others from placing on his level the standard of American gentility. It then specifically charged him with causing the testimony against his wife to be printed and circulated, and remarks: "To show the *unworthy baseness* of the weapons employed by Mr. Forrest to *bring about his divorce, we will leave its details*," &c. Then, after charging him with manufacturing anonymous letters, it continued: "The quiet baseness with which Mr. Forrest turns the baronial hospitality of his house to account, is not the least surprising weapon to be used by a '*lord of a castle.*'"

It further charged him with encouraging his servants *to call visitors, &c., by low and vile names; it referred* to the Consuelo letter and the mildness of Mrs. Forrest's answer to her knowledge of the existence of a boy sitting in her drawer. It related an anecdote to show his superstition; going to a second time to a Phrenologist and having a chart made out "to suit himself," and finished by charging that he knew her *purity, but desired to get rid of her*, and therefore charged her with a criminal offense.

Testimony was then taken down to the time of adjournment. The examination related however to the familiar facts of the divorce suit. Nothing was elicited which is not already familiar to the public.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

There were no *trials in this Court on Saturday.* John Mansfield, who pleaded guilty, on Monday, to an *attempt at grand larceny*, was *sentenced to one* year in the Penitentiary. In the case of Antonio Ferrino and Josefo Vonvossi, the Italians who were convicted of an assault on Police Officer Wilsey, in Baxter-street, Ferrino was sent to the Penitentiary for three months, while judgment was suspended on Vonvossi. Nicholas Damascus was sentenced to eight months in the Penitentiary for an assault on Cornelius Jordan.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 9.

$3,000 U. S. 5s, 1876	104⅛	400 Reading Railroad	50⅝
1,000 do	104⅛	700 do	50⅝
2,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	93⅞	200 do	s60 49⅞
$4,000 do	93⅞	55 Mich. Cent. RR.	60⅞
5,000 Virginia 6s	s30 98⅞	110 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	13⅞
21,000 Mo. State 6s	88⅞	100 do	bwk 13⅞
20,000 do	s60 88⅞	50 do	b60 13⅞
1,000 L. E. & W. 1 m. b.	43	100 Michigan Southern	s30 30⅞
2,000 do	43⅞	400 do	30⅞
6,000 Han. & St. J. R. R.	72	50 do	b60 30⅞
25 Cary Imp. Co.	6¼	100 do	bnw 30⅞
65 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	97⅞	50 Panama R. R.	s60 120
200 do	s30 97⅞	110 do	120⅞
2,000 Penn. Coal Co.	50⅞	50 do	s30 120⅞
100 Pacific Mail Ship. Co.	84	100 do	s15 121
100 do	83⅞	200 do	b10 121⅛
15 do	83⅞	200 do	s15 121⅛
130 do	83⅞	750 do	s10 121⅛
50 do	s15 83⅞	650 do	s3 121⅛
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	nw 75⅞	200 do	s30 121⅛
270 do	75⅞	200 do	b60 121⅛
5 do	75⅞	100 do	121⅛
150 do	s10 75⅞	50 do	121⅛
100 do	b60 75⅞	50 do	121⅛
50 Hud. Riv. R. R.	s3 33⅞	350 do	s15 121⅛
50 do	s60 33⅞	400 Clev. & T. R. R.	34⅞
50 do	b10 33⅞	100 do	s30 34⅞
100 Harlem Railroad	12⅞	200 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	56⅞
100 do	12⅞	100 do	b60 56⅞
700 Harlem R. R. Pref.	41⅞	100 do	56⅞
150 do	s60 41	200 do	56⅞
200 do	b60 41⅞	200 do	s30 56⅞
100 do	b10 41⅞	100 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	7
50 do	s30 41	63 Erie Railroad	9⅞
100 do	41⅞		

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 5s, 1874	104⅛	75 Erie Railroad	27⅞
5,000 do	s60 103⅞	100 Hud. River R. R.	s30 33⅞
1,000 Tenn. 6s, 1890	93⅞	200 do	33⅞
6,000 do	93⅞	100 do	b60 33⅞
26,000 Mo. State 6s	88⅞	100 Harlem R. R. Pref.	41⅞
16,000 do	s60 88⅞	300 do	41⅞
2,000 Har. R. R. 1st m.	72	200 Reading R. R.	s30 50⅞
1,000 Gal. & Ch. 1st m.	88⅞	200 Mich. Central R. R.	61
1,000 Hud. Riv. 1st m.	102⅞	150 do	b60 51⅞
2,000 Mich. So. 2d m. b.	62⅞	100 do	b30 51⅞
150 Pacific M. St. Co.	84⅞	50 M. S. & N. In. R. R.	13⅞
50 do	85	100 Panama R. R.	s60 121
100 do	s10 85	100 do	s60 121⅛
200 do	s15 85	300 Cal. & Ch. R. R.	b60 62
50 Canton Company	19⅞	200 do	62
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b60 76⅞	150 do	57
400 do	76⅞	400 do	s10 57
50 do	s30 76⅞	50 do	s30 56⅞
100 do	s2 76⅞	200 do	s30 57
100 do	b2 76⅞	100 do	b3 57⅛
200 do	s2 76⅞	50 Brooklyn City R. R.	120
100 do	s60 76⅞	100 Harlem Railroad	13

MONDAY, April 11—A. M.

The Import trade for the past week was quite heavy. The activity at the Custom-house is in marked contrast with the business of last Spring. The entries of the week, including the *Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $6,227,229*, as against $2,153,549 the corresponding week in April, '58. The Export list is also heavier than usual, owing in part to the free movement of Cotton. The clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $1,677,678, against $1,207,889 same week last season. The Export of Specie to Liverpool is $494,000 by the *Alps* on Thursday and the *Kangaroo* on Saturday. Same week last season $256,246. The Specie balance in the Sub-Treasury is reduced $584,321, the present total standing $7,232,459, against $7,816,780 at the close of the previous week. This difference more than supplies the outgo to England, but as the last Bank average was a falling one, and but partially embraced the shipment to France on Saturday week of $848,000, the calculation is that on the Statement to be made up this afternoon, the Specie line will show about half a million less than the total of last Monday, which stood $25,732,161. The interior exchanges are now making decidedly in favor of New-York, even at the South, and the probability is that through the remainder of the Spring and Summer, the receipts of Gold by Express will be large—in liberal proportion to the sums sent to the South and Southwest last Fall. The *New-Orleans* Banks, after attaining seventeen millions, or some *millions in excess of any former Spring*, now begin to be drawn upon for the supply of the upper valley of the Mississippi and Ohio, where the exchange is already in favor of New-York ¼@½ ⅌ cent. The export demand for Specie this week—the *Persia* sailing direct on Wednesday—will be covered by the receipts nearly due from California. We have advices by telegraph *via* New-Orleans, that the San Francisco steamer, of March 20, left with $1,581,000, of which about $1,250,000 will come to New-York, and the remainder go direct from the Isthmus to England.

The Exchanges on Europe are a fraction higher than week before last. The standard bank drawers are asking 110 on London and f.5.12½@f.5.11¼ on Paris, and Southern and Canada bills on *the former* have been sold at 109⅞@109⅞. The market for Money held quite steady and on the same moderate terms quoted for some six weeks past both for discounts and loans on short notice. The range of first-class bills is 5 to 7 ⅌ cent, and for loans to the Stock and Exchange Brokers 4@5 ⅌ cent. The deposits at bank appear to be an[illegible]

[illegible]

Cotton has advanced [illegible] sales; Middling, 12⅛c. [illegible]

Cotton market firm; sales to-day 1,000 bales.

Savannah, Saturday, April 9.

Cotton market firm. Demand moderate at 9½@10 cts. Wheat is in better demand at either prices. Provisions unchanged. Rice, Pork, $17@17 50. Bacon shoulders, 6¾; sides, 8¾c. Lard, 10¾@10¾c.

Augusta, Saturday, April 9.

The *Constitutionalist* of to-day sums up the receipts of Cotton at all Southern ports at 2,340,000 bales. The receipts of the interior towns, including Augusta, Hamburg, Columbus, Albany, Montgomery, Macon, Athens, and Houston, footed up 143,[illegible] bales. Total receipts at all points, 2,483,[illegible] bales.

Savannah, Friday, April 8.

Cotton opening unchanged, but holders are demanding higher prices. Sales to-day 510 bales. Nothing has been done since the receipt of the *Canada's* advices.

Mobile, Friday, April 8.

Cotton—Sales to-day 2,000 bales. Middling at 12⅜c.; sales of the week 12,[illegible] bales. Receipts of the week 7,[illegible] bales, against 7,[illegible] the corresponding week of last year. Receipts at this port since the 1st of last year, [illegible] bales. Stock on hand, 116,[illegible].

Charleston, Friday, April 8.

Cotton drooping. Sales to-day 1,000 bales.

Baltimore, Saturday, April 9.

Flour very dull. Wheat steady. Yellow Corn 60c.@[illegible]. Whisky dull at 25½c.@26½c.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.	Leave.	For.
Persia	April 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	April 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Pacific	April 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Arctic	April 14	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	April 16	New-York	Bremen.
Canada	April 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Vanderbilt	April 16	New-York	Bremen.
City of Baltimore	April 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Indian	April 16	New-York	Liverpool.
FOR PORTS.			
Arago	May 28	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	May 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Prince Albert	April 9	Galway	New-York.
Europa	April 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	April 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Fulton	April 9	Southampton	New-York.
Africa	April 12	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	April 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	April 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	April 16	Bremen	New-York.
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.			
Northern Light	April 12	New-York	Aspinwall.
Costa Rica	April 12	New-Orleans	Wheatland.
FOR NEW-ORLEANS.			
Tennessee	April 16	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz.
FOR HAVANA.			
Cahawba	April 12	New-York	Havana.
Isabel	April 12	Charleston	Havana.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Columbia, for Charleston—Mrs. J. H. Hervy, Mrs. J. Y. Harwood and child, L. Guerin, E. H. Johnson, Chas. E. De Witt, R. A. Dunnom, L. C. C. Hildebrand, G. de Aguerin, J. Simpson, C. F. Jones, G. E. Lartigue, M. H. Merrick, Wm. Weekes, J. L. Sears, Mrs. A. P. Sears, L. C. Waite, G. W. Tolly, J. Ferguson, E. Lamden, Mrs. Dupuchi and daughter, Mrs. M. Guerin, T. Hatch and lady, Miss B. Green and F. Bunker, Jr., A. V. Jones, A. L. Chase, J. Waddy, G. J. Hine, Jas. Faulkner, E. W. Wheeler, A. Waldron, L. M. Wiley, J. P. Crosby, W. B. Seakman, Mrs. Jones, Miss Jones, Jas. McBride and lady, Jas. A. O'Brien, Dr. C. R. Parks, T. R. Wooley, Dana Trowbridge, R. Fowle and lady, Mrs. Jones, S. G. Fox, J. G. Vickery, Mrs. Meyers, Mrs. Winkley and child, Geo. Wharton and lady, Mrs. J. Rodgers, Mrs. R. T. Flood, Mr. Hine, J. F. Gould and lady, Wm. McMackin, D. Ehrlich, W. W. Lenzer, Jno. L. Marshall, T. S. English, S. M. Newland, Jas. De Forrest, C. A. Pearson, Wm. D. Pegarty, J. T. Hinson, Wm. Cartwright, and 5 in the steerage.

In steamship Georgia, for Savannah—Mrs. O. Pitts, Miss M. E. Guthrie, Mrs. G. T. Jackson, Miss Maggie V. Turner, Mrs. Wm. Shee, Mrs. Maggie M. McBride, Mrs. L. S. Talmadge and infant, Mrs. Cassidy and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Kearney Warren, A. Brunstell, the Rev. G. T. Bryce, E. Brunstell, Miss Mott, Mr. and Mrs. M. G. McKinne, Mrs. Jas. McKinne, Jr., Mrs. Mulford and daughter, Dr. J. H. Thurston, Capt. Gordon, Capt. Rogers, Capt. Kingsbury, Saml. Hackney, Mr. and Mrs. H. Duncan, J. Constant, R. Hunt, Lee Zinker, Thos. Barnard, W. O. Mumford, Mrs. Catherine Hiller, J. F. Winter, R. Marvin, J. A. Dean, J. P. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lazarus, Mrs. E. M. Vanderhoven, Mrs. Russell Proctor, Miss E. C. Willett, Alex. Black, Jno. Caldwell, M. J. McDonald, W. B. Folks, Jno. Finlayson, Wm. Antonia, R. F. Warren, W. C. Allen, W. Wilson, D. J. Owen, G. F. Lewis, H. A. St. John, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Roberts, Jr., S. F. Holden, L. S. Judson, E. A. Mumford, Jas. Simons, and 6 in the steerage.

In steamship Kangaroo, for Liverpool—The Rev. Mr. Brantz, G. H. Chapman, G. Holroyd and lady, Joseph Outram, G. Turpain, Mrs. Purkins and 3 children, Mrs. Young, Mrs. A. Sellers, John Hargraves, Mrs. Bond, Miss Springthorpe, John Fox, N. G. Garnsey, A. Scott, lady and infant, Maxwell Lenard, James Robinson, Lieut. Farrel, Capt. Hagon, Capt. Truscott, J. Holmes and lady, J. Cortes, T. Manzuchelli, F. Demoux, Chas. Voigt, Edward A. Asbery, H. C. Benson, Capt. Perkins, T. H. Condell, Dr. Dennis, G. Howe, Mr. Asbury, lady and child, Mr. Powers, Mrs. M. Shinn, F. A. Reeder and lady, infant and nurse, H. Kemp, A. Cesar, J. Staunton, Capt. Monroe (of British Army) lady and child, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Anne Whitman, John Marrgatt, Mrs. Marrgatt, and 170 in the steerage—Total, 224. Specie, $494,000.

In steamship Alps, for Liverpool—Mr. Ward, Geo. P. Atkinson, H. Bleecker, A. J. Allen, Mrs. F. Goodwin and son, August Gotze, A. Yiesth, Miss Hamilton, 2 children and servant, Mr. Werthemer, Miss Mary Low, S. A. Rowe, R. H. Dickinson, Mr. Schenck, Jacob Irvine, James McCarty, Henry Gely, A. Ossmers, E. B. Rosenberg, Chas. Campbell, D. H. Edwards, Gerard Mead and lady, Miss E. F. Mead, Miss E. G. Mead, Stephen S. Mustard, A. J. Cranklin, E. F. Chesnaud, Chas. Lanier, A. A. Tyrrell, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Jones, F. Wallis and 2 children, Miss J. E. Smith, and 15 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Star of the South, from Savannah—Mrs. Winder and mother, Mrs. Myatt, Miss Myatt, Miss Magee, E. Rand, L. Northouse, W. Bigelow, J. Dowles, F. Krieter, H. M. Hyman, Jas. Carruthers, R. W. Bowyer, Jacob Cohen, M. Hamlin, H. Bleecker, Mrs. Cooper, C. L. Tuckerman, lady and child, A. Government, C. D. Havemeyer, S. S. Stanley, J. Cooper, M. Storell, A. Adams, D. L. Beach, E. M. Davies, H. B. Sandy, Lieut. Davenport, U. S. R. C. S., Mrs. & C. Harper, Miss Julia Spencer, Miss M. J. Spencer, R. Robinson, Mrs. R. Col